

Bulletin

OF THE

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

INTRODUCTORY NOTES.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTES.



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Bulletin

OF THE

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

[NOTE.—The German, French, and English editions of the *Bulletin* are referred to as G.B., F.B., and E.B., respectively.]

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1. International Labour Legislation

1.0. International. Negotiations respecting the prohibition of the industrial night-work of young persons and the fixing of a maximum working day for women and young workers employed in industrial concerns.

A Circular Letter of the Swiss Federal Council, dated 30th December, 1913, submitting to the Governments represented at the International Conference on Labour Legislation of 1913, the "protocol" of the said Conference, is reprinted in E.B. IX., p. 62. The Federal Council suggests that a Diplomatic Conference, entrusted with the duty of converting the principles adopted by the Technical Conference into International Agreements, should meet on 3rd September, 1914.

1.1. Norway. International Agreement respecting the prohibition of the use of white (yellow) phosphorus in the manufacture of matches.

According to a communication of the Swiss Federal Council, dated 27th July, 1914 (Eidgenoss. Gesetzsammlung, 1914, No. 31, p. 383), the Swiss Embassy in Berlin transmitted, on 21st July, 1914, Norway's declaration of 10th July, 1914, in which the said country notifies its participation in the International Agreement of 26th September, 1906 (Text E.B. I., p. 275), respecting the use of white (yellow) phosphorus in the manufacture of matches.

2. National Labour Legislation

2.0. Labour Legislation of General Application

2-00. FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

CANADA : British Columbia. The Factory Act for the province of British Columbia of 7th March, 1908 (Title E.B. IX., p. 126, No. 11), the principal provisions of which may be found set out in tabular form in the "Summary of Canadian Factory Acts" annexed to Vol. VII. of the *Bulletin*, has been supplemented in a few points relating to the functions of the Labour Inspection Department by two short Amending Acts, dated 25th February, 1910, and 1st March, 1913 (Titles E.B. IX., p. 127, Nos. 18 and 29). The following are the principal features of the Acts:—All undertakings which employ more than five persons and which are enumerated in a Schedule to the Act, or which are added to this Schedule by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council from time to time; further, all works using mechanical power, and all workplaces where the employer of the persons working there has the right of access and control, are considered as factories within the meaning of the Act.

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On the other hand, home-work (that is to say, work performed in a private house in connection with which no mechanical power is used) is not subject to the Act. The employment of children (*i.e.* of boys under the age of 14 years and of girls under the age of 15 years) is prohibited, except in the business of canning fish and fruit-packing during the seasons. The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council can, by order, prohibit the employment of girls under the age of 18 years and of boys under the age of 16 years in factories in which the work is deemed to be dangerous or unwholesome. The above-mentioned exceptional employment of children in the preserved fish and fruit industries is strictly limited to the duration of the salmon and other fishing seasons and of the fruit-picking seasons concerned; during such seasons the said industries are subject to all the provisions of the Factory Act, with the exception of those relating to hours of work and the beginning and cessation of work. The employment of women and girls where permanent injury to health is likely to be caused is prohibited. Work is considered injurious when it involves an infringement of the provisions that the working hours may not exceed 48 per week and eight per day (except where, in consideration of the free Saturday afternoon, the number of working hours may be increased on the remaining days); that the working hours must be interrupted by a midday rest of one hour's duration, and that, if the inspector so directs in writing, the employer must prohibit the taking of meals in the workrooms, and must provide an eating-room at his own expense. In the event of interruptions in the working due to accidents or *force majeure*, or where the customs or exigencies of certain trades require it, the inspector may allow overtime work on not more than 36 days in the year, on condition that the employment of female persons must remain limited to the hours between 7 a.m. and 8 p.m., that their working hours do not exceed nine hours per day and 55 hours per week, that a further interruption for meals of not less than 45 minutes duration must be granted between the hours of five and eight, and that detailed information as to such overtime (concerning which the employer must keep a register) must be supplied to the workers by means of a notice posted up in the works. The time-table of the working hours for women and young girls, signed both by the inspector and by the employer, must also be posted up. Young girls (between the ages of 15 and 18 years) are prohibited from working in certain dangerous positions in the machinery rooms and in connection with the machinery. The regulations respecting sanitation and safety are, on the whole, the same as for the other Canadian Provinces. Fatal accidents, explosions, and accidents which entail incapacity from work for more than six days, must be notified in writing to the Factory Inspector. The inspectors are appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, who must also issue rules for enforcing the provisions of the Act and for the conduct and duties of the inspectors; women inspectors may also be appointed. The inspectors are authorised to enter and inspect any factory at all reasonable times by day or by night, to inspect the registers, etc., kept in pursuance of the regulations, to take a constable with them into the factory when necessary, to make such examination and inquiry as may be necessary, to examine any person present in the factory and to require such persons to sign declarations of the truth of their statements. In pursuance of the Act of 1913, inspectors have also power to inspect and examine elevators in factories, hotels and shops, and they have power to prohibit the use of dangerous appliances of this kind. The employer, his agents and servants, must give the inspector every assistance. In order to enter a dwelling used as a factory without the consent of the employer, an inspector must obtain written authority from the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, a Justice of the Peace,

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or a Police Magistrate, as the case may be. The Amending Act of 1910, moreover, prohibits inspectors, whilst in office, from giving evidence, in civil causes, concerning official observations or actions, or from being called as expert witnesses. Occupiers of undertakings must register their works, and must also keep their workers acquainted, by means of a notice affixed on the premises, with the provisions of the Act and any regulations made thereunder. A register must be kept in regard to the employment of women and girls; the same applies to work given out to be done outside the factory; in the latter case, the inspector must, as far as possible, see that the work is carried on under proper sanitary conditions.

New Brunswick. By an Amending Act, dated 13th April, 1911 (Title E.B. IX., p. 128, No. 5), relating to the inspection of steam boilers, the Factory Act of 8th April, 1905, was somewhat modified and supplemented, principally in regard to the establishment of a Board for the Examination of Engineers. A further Amending Act, of 20th April, 1912 (Text E.B. IX., p. 128, No. 7), made the wording of the prohibition of child labour more stringent, and also gave factory inspectors the power to require the employer, under penalty, to produce a birth certificate in the case of every young person under the age of 16 years employed by him. Both the employer and the parents are punishable under the Act in the event of the illegal employment of children; the parents are also liable to a penalty if they make the employment of their children possible by knowingly submitting incorrect certificates.

Ontario. An Act of 6th May, 1913 (Text E.B. IX., p. 133, No. 29), consolidates the existing regulations for the protection of persons employed in factories and shops, and subjects them to various modifications, of which the following are the most important:—Inspection under the Act is extended to "office buildings." Before erecting any building or altering any existing building which is intended to be used as a factory, the plans for such buildings or alterations must be submitted to the inspector, and the erection or alteration may not be proceeded with until the plans have been approved by the inspector. No person may take food into any room where paint, varnish, dye, white lead, arsenic, or any other poisonous substance is exposed or in which deleterious fumes, dust or gases are generated. Every employer must maintain his office in a satisfactory sanitary condition. The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may issue regulations relative to the fencing and guarding of dangerous installations, etc. The regulations relating to the prohibition of employment have not been modified; those in regard to hours of employment have only been subjected to unimportant amendments. The principal of these are as follows: children (*i.e.* persons under the age of 14 years) may not be employed in factories; on the other hand, children between the ages of 12 and 14 years and, where employed solely out of doors, children under 12 years of age may be employed, from the 15th day of June to the 15th day of September, on such work connected with gathering and preparing as may be required to be done in connection with canning or desiccating fruits or vegetables. The minimum age for the employment of children in shops is fixed at 12 years. Children, youths (14–16 years), young girls (14–18 years), and women (18 years and upwards) may not be employed for more than 10 hours in any one day, unless a different apportionment is preferred for the purpose of giving a half-holiday on another day of the week, nor for more than 60 hours per week. The working day of the protected classes had hitherto to end at half-past six o'clock in the afternoon; it is now stipulated that their hours of labour may not be earlier than 7 o'clock in the forenoon or later than half-past six o'clock in the afternoon

in a factory, or six o'clock in the afternoon in a shop ; as hitherto, however, the inspector has the power to issue special permits. The provision relative to a period of rest of one hour at noon has been retained. As formerly, in the event of accidental occurrences, or customs or exigencies of trade, overwork is permitted for not more than 36 days, upon permission being granted by the inspector. In such cases, the working day may not begin before six o'clock in the morning nor end after nine o'clock in the evening, and the hours of labour may not be more than $12\frac{1}{2}$ in any one day, nor more than $72\frac{1}{2}$ in any one week, with a further period of rest of three-quarters of an hour between five and eight o'clock in the evening. Special relief is granted in regard to factories for the canning or desiccating of fruits or vegetables and the preparation thereof for that purpose ; in such factories, during the summer months (July to October), women employed on the actual operations connected with the canning and desiccating may be employed to a later hour than half-past six o'clock, and on 20 days to a later hour than nine o'clock in the evening, on condition that a further period of rest of not less than 45 minutes for another meal must be allowed whenever work is continued after seven o'clock in the afternoon ; the hours of labour for children between 12 and 14 years, however, remain limited to the time between seven o'clock in the forenoon and six o'clock in the afternoon, or such other hours as may be fixed by the inspector, and must not exceed 10 hours in any one day.

Saskatchewan. The Act, Chapter 41, of 23rd March, 1911 (Extract E.B. IX., p. 159, No. 7) to amend the Statute Law contains, in §6 a few amendments to the Factory Act of 18th December, 1909 (Text E.B. VII., p. 263). The existing Act excluded from the application of the Act—among other establishments—industries which, though they come under the term "factory," do not employ more than five persons. The Amending Act limits such exclusion to undertakings employing not more than three workers. Further, a series of powers, hitherto conferred on the competent Minister (relating to accident and other notifications, and also to certain permits) are now transferred to the inspectors. The maximum working day and the maximum working week for boys and young girls and female workers, which hitherto amounted to 8 and 45 hours respectively, have now been fixed at 9 and 50 hours.

2-01. PROTECTION OF CHILDREN, YOUNG PERSONS AND WOMEN ; APPRENTICESHIP.

CANADA : Alberta. The Act, Chapter 12, of 25th February, 1909 (Title E.B. IX., p. 125, No. 3), for the protection of neglected and dependent children, contains a few regulations dealing with children rather from the point of view of industrial regulation. Thus, in pursuance of §18, the employment of children (a) for begging ; (b) in occupations connected with performing or selling in public places between the hours of 10 p.m. and 6 a.m. ; (c) with certain reservations, in occupations connected with performing or selling in circuses and other pleasure resorts, is made liable to a fine. These regulations have been rendered far more stringent by §23 of the Act, Chapter 2, of 16th December, 1910 (Extract E.B., IX., p. 125, No. 4), to amend the Statute Law ; for one thing, the age limit up to which the children are subject to legal protection has been raised from 16 to 17 years, the term "vagrant child" has been made to include children employed anywhere between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m. ; special agents or officers are to be appointed to "inspect factories, workshops, stores, homes or other places where children are employed or where they congregate" ; the prohibition relating to the employment of children in occupations connected

with performing or selling is now worded as follows:—"Any person who causes or procures a child to be in any public place for the purpose of singing, playing or performing for profit, or offering anything for sale, or procures or causes a child to be employed between 10 p.m. on one day and 6 a.m. on the following day, is guilty of an offence under this Act, and, on conviction, shall incur a penalty not exceeding \$100, and in default of payment or in addition thereto shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year." The duration of the exceptional employment of children above the age of 10 years for performing, which is subject to a permit to be granted by the Mayor, is limited to seven hours per day. The Act for the protection of children has been further supplemented by §34 of the Act, Chapter 4, of 16th February, 1912 (Extract E.B. IX., p. 126, No. 5), to amend the Statute Law, in so far as a new Section (16a) empowers the authorities to regulate and to supervise the employment of children as express messengers, newspaper-sellers and bootblacks. A fee, not exceeding 50 cents, must be charged for the granting of a permit for carrying on such an occupation. Girls may never be given a permit, nor boys under the age of 12 years. Boys between the ages of 12 and 14 years must be provided with the written consent of their parents or guardians. No holder of such a permit may carry on his occupation after 8 p.m. during the months of December, January and February, or after 9 p.m. during the remaining months, nor during school hours.

Manitoba. As in Saskatchewan, by the Act of 15th March, 1912 (Text E.B. IX., p. 160, No. 8), so in Manitoba, by the Act of 15th February, 1913 (Text E.B. IX., p. 128, No. 9), white women or girls are prohibited from being employed, from residing in and from frequenting restaurants, laundries or other places of business or amusement kept by any Japanese, Chinaman or other Oriental person; and any employer guilty of any contravention is liable to a penalty not exceeding \$100.

The Amending Act, relating to the protection of children (Chapter 22 of the Revised Statutes of 1902) contains provisions similar to those described above for the Province of Alberta. A further Amending Act of 10th March, 1911 (Title E.B. IX., p. 127, No. 4), prohibits the employment of a child under the age of 12 years between the hours of 9 p.m. and 6 a.m., and under the age of 16 years in any occupation likely to be injurious to his life, limb, health, education or morals.

Nova Scotia. An Act, issued on 23rd April, 1909 (Text E.B. V., p. 250, No. 5), to amend §16 of the Factory Act of 4th April, 1901, prohibited the employment of young girls or women for more than nine hours per day. This prohibition, in so far as it applies to women, has been annulled by an Act of 22nd April, 1910 (Text E.B. IX., p. 129, No. 5). A further Amending Act of 12th April, 1912 (Title E.B. IX., p. 130, No. 10), renders the employment in factories of persons under 16 years of age conditional on the production of a birth certificate, which must always be shown on the request of the factory inspector. Employers infringing this provision are liable to a fine.

Ontario. The Act of 13th April, 1909 (Extract E.B. IX., p. 131, No. 5), relating to truancy and compulsory school attendance contains several provisions concerning the employment of children. Children under the age of 14 years may not be employed during school hours. Nevertheless, should the services of the child be required in husbandry or household duties, or for the necessary maintenance of such child or of some person dependent upon him, he may, during each term, be excused from school attendance for a period

of six weeks. The Justice of the Peace or the principal of the school decides whether these conditions are satisfied.

The existing Act relating to apprentices and minors (Chapter 161 of the Revised Statutes of 1897) was annulled in 1911, and re-issued, with unimportant amendments, as the Act of 24th March, 1911 (Title E.B. IX., p. 132, No. 19).

An Act of 16th April, 1912 (Title E.B. IX., p. 132, No. 24), confers on the local Education Authorities power to require, by by-law, compulsory attendance at continuation schools in the case of children between the ages of 14 and 17 years. Wherever a by-law, passed under this Act, is in force, the employer must notify the Board of Education when he employs young people of this age, stating the hours during which they are employed. Penalties are imposed for failure to make such notification, and also for employing young people during school hours, or longer than is legally permissible (including school hours).

In amending the Act of 14th April, 1908, relating to the protection and improvement of neglected and dependent children, the Consolidating Act of 6th May, 1913 (Title E.B. IX., p. 158, No. 31), stipulates that children may not be employed between 9 p.m. and 7 a.m. (formerly 10 p.m. and 6 a.m.) in performing or selling in public places.

Quebec. In pursuance of an Act of 4th June, 1910 (Extract E.B. IX., p. 158, No. 8), the employment of boys and girls under the age of 16 years, who are unable to read and write, is entirely prohibited. Hitherto the employment of such young persons was permitted on condition that they attended evening classes. The inspectors may, by examinations, ascertain the degree of education attained by such young persons, and they are entitled to dismiss from their employment those who cannot read and write. Further, the occupation of children under 15 years of age in performing is prohibited. Another important innovation of this Act lies in the improved regulation of the work of young persons and women in woollen and cotton factories, for which the way had been prepared by the inquiries instituted in the year 1908 by the then Deputy-Minister of Labour (Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King) in regard to the conditions prevailing in the textile industry. The rule introduced by the Act (10-hour day and 58-hour week) was, however, later amended by an Act of 14th March, 1912 (Text No. 11), which provides that boys under 18 years of age and women and girls may only be employed in cotton and woollen factories for a maximum period of 10 hours per day and 55 hours per week, with, in every case, a midday rest of one hour; the working day must not begin before 7 a.m. nor end after 6.30 p.m. An Act of 21st December, 1912 (Title No. 12), introduces an important drafting amendment into the Industrial Establishments Act (Revised Statute Law, §§3829 *et seq.*). The minimum age for the employment of boys in factories had been originally fixed at 12 years; later it was raised to 13 and to 14 years. This caused "child labour," within the original meaning of the regulation, to disappear entirely from the Act, although the term "child" was retained. The Amending Act of 21st December, 1912, eliminates this anomaly.

GERMANY. The Notification respecting the employment of women and young persons in brick-works, dated 15th November, 1903 (Text G.B. II., p. 487, No. 2), had only been issued for 10 years, and lost its validity on 31st December, 1913. Consequently, on 8th December, 1913 (Text E.B. IX., p. 160), the German Federal Council drew up new Regulations which are explained in a Decree of the Prussian Minister of Commerce and Industry,

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dated 10th December, 1913 (Ministerialblatt der Handels- und Gewerbeverwaltung, 1913, p. 636). In pursuance of the said Decree, women and young persons in all brick-works and works for the manufacture of Dinas firebricks, chamotte firebricks and other chamotte products (the scope of the application was formerly limited to undertakings employing not less than five workers) may not be employed on the following operations:—Removal of rubbish (new); getting, loading and conveyance of raw material; moulding of the bricks by hand (moulding and beating), with the exception of roof tiles (pantiles) and of pumice-sandstone (pumice-stones); conveyance of coal to the furnaces on hand-barrows, including the rotary kilns (Erdringöfen) [which are dangerous owing to dust, and have been frequently introduced into Upper Silesia and the Kingdom of Saxony during the last decade] (new); firing the furnaces and all work in connection with the furnaces, except the filling and emptying of choked furnaces open at the top; the conveyance of shaped bricks, in so far as these are not carried by hand or on boards or on trolleys which run on fixed horizontal rails or along a rope line (hitherto women and young persons were also allowed to convey stones on hand-barrows, etc., if a fixed rail or a hard, even track was used for the purpose—a regulation which led to many abuses). The competent authorities, moreover, retain the power to issue, by Order, more far-reaching regulations for individual installations (new). A copy of the Notification must be posted up in every undertaking.

DENMARK. Within the meaning of §1, par. 2, of the Danish Act of 11th April, 1901 (Text G.B. I., p. 13), relating to work in factories and in similar undertakings—which stipulates that for branches of industries which, in virtue of §1, par. 1, are not subject to the Act, the employment of children subject to school attendance may be limited or wholly prohibited, at the request of a municipal authority, by order of the Ministry of the Interior and subject to a declaration by the Labour Council—a notification relating to the employment of children and young persons in certain kinds of industries, was issued on 7th April, 1913, for the town of Rønne.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND. §54 of the Factory and Workshop Act of 1901 gives to the Secretary of State power to extend, by means of a special Order, the statutory exceptions, in pursuance of which male young persons of the age of 14 years and upwards may, under certain conditions, be employed at night (9 p.m. to 6 a.m.) to tend blast furnaces, and in iron works, printing works and paper factories, to the night employment of male young persons of the age of 16 years and upwards in non-textile factories and workplaces, provided he is given satisfactory proof that such night employment is necessary because the nature of the plant necessitates uninterrupted working, and that the said night employment will not prove injurious to the health of the young persons. The Secretary of State took advantage of this provision:—On 4th May, 1903, in regard to those parts of factories in which reverberatory and regenerative furnaces are necessarily kept in operation day and night, to certain definite parts of factories engaged in the refining of loaf sugar, to galvanising sheet-metal and wire, to the calcining and stamping operations in mineral dressing floors in Cornwall, to china clay works, and to factories and workshops connected with lead and zinc mines, and in which the concentration of ores is carried on; on 9th August, 1904, in regard to the pressing and reeling of cordite and the nitrating and moulding of gun-cotton; on 18th February, 1905, in regard to continuous wire-drawing; and on 10th April, 1911 (Text E.B. VI., p. 36), in regard to the manufacture of artificial silk.

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Moreover, §55 of the Factory Act contains further exceptions to the prohibition of the night employment of male young persons of the age of 14 years and upwards in glass-works, and §56. of male young persons of the age of 16 years and upwards in newspaper printing works.

A Departmental Committee appointed in July, 1911 (*cf.* Soziale Rundschau 1913, I. 80), inquired into the question of the night employment of male young persons in factories and workshops, and issued a Report [Departmental Committee on Night Employment of Male Young Persons in Factories and Workshops; (1) Report (Cd. 6503); (2) Minutes of Evidence and Appendices (Cd. 6711, London, 1912 and 1913)]. On the strength of the information obtained, the Committee suggests that the authorities should only sanction the night employment of young persons under the age of 18 years when they have the assurance that—(1) the process is necessarily continuous; (2) that the work is suitable for boys; (3) that the working hours are not too long; (4) that the intervals for meals and rest are sufficient and the spell of continuous work is reasonable; (5) that the time between the termination of one working period and the commencement of the next is sufficient for the journey to and from home, for sleep, for meals and for recreation; (6) that the nature of the work is such that no special injury is likely to arise from night employment in it. Of the various systems of shifts, the Committee considers that, on the whole, the eight-hour shift is most suitable to young workers, without, however—in view of the existing difficulties—demanding its universal introduction. Only those employers holding a written certificate of compliance with the requirements from the competent Factory Inspector are to be allowed to employ young persons at night. Further, all young persons under the age of 18 years employed at night must be regularly submitted for medical examination, and any injury to health which has been ascertained by the Certifying Surgeon must be entered in a Register to be kept for the purpose.

In regard to the individual working processes or classes of industries, respectively, in which the night employment of young persons is at present permitted, the Committee suggests the following:—The minimum age of young persons employed at night in blast furnaces and in book printing works should be raised from 14 to 18 years, of those employed in ironworks and paper factories to 16 years, and in the glass industry, owing to the large number of young persons employed, temporarily to 15 years, and from January, 1916, to 16 years. In some cases, in which the existing permission for night employment is but rarely (*e.g.* the manufacture of artificial silk) or never (*e.g.* lead and zinc works) taken advantage of, and also in the case of certain operations, which need not necessarily be carried on uninterruptedly, the existing sanction is to be rescinded. The Committee likewise recommends that, in the case of certain industries which do not take full advantage of the permission to work at night, it is only to be maintained within limits corresponding to actual requirements (employment of young persons of the age of 16 years and upwards in china clay works:—two shifts between 6 a.m. and 9 p.m.; in printing works for weekly publications and in electricity works:—between 6 a.m. and midnight; in the first also on two days a week for 12 consecutive hours). The Committee submits all its suggestions with the reservation that they are only to apply to those cases in which it is not possible to eliminate entirely the night employment of young persons under the age of 18 years by means of international agreement, by improved methods of manufacture, etc.

The principal suggestions submitted by the Departmental Committee have meanwhile been carried into effect. Thus two Orders of 21st May, 1913 (Text E.B. IV., p. 21, Nos. 30 and 31), rescind the above-mentioned Orders of

4th May, 1903, in so far as they relate to the night employment of male young persons of the age of 16 years and upwards in factories in which reverberatory and regenerative furnaces are used and in galvanising sheet-metal and wire and replace them by a new provision, in pursuance of which the night employment of such young persons is subject, not only, as hitherto, to compliance with the regulations contained in the Factory Act, but also to some further conditions, namely :—Every young person employed at night, in pursuance of the exception, must be examined by the Certifying Surgeon of the district at least once every six months, and a special Register containing the prescribed particulars of such examinations is to be kept at the factory. Young persons who, on examination, are found to be unfit for night employment may not be again employed on night-work without the written sanction of the Certifying Surgeon. For factories, moreover, in which reverberatory and regenerative furnaces are used, it is expressly provided that the permission in regard to night employment only applies to young persons employed on processes requiring to be carried on continuously.

An Order of 14th June, 1913 (Text E.B. IX., p. 22, No. 32), rescinds the provisions of the Orders of 4th May, 1903, in regard to the night employment of young persons in factories engaged in the refining of loaf sugar, in mineral dressing floors in Cornwall, and in factories and workshops connected with lead and zinc mines, and also the above-mentioned Orders of 9th August, 1904, 18th February, 1905, and 10th April, 1911 (pressing, etc., of cordite, wire-drawing, manufacture of artificial silk). By way of transition, young persons who, on 29th April, 1913, were duly employed in pursuance of the said Orders, may continued to be so employed.

An Act of 15th August, 1913 (Text E.B. IX., p. 12), stipulates that no child or young person under the age of 16 years must be allowed or procured to leave the United Kingdom for the purpose of singing, acting, performing or being exhibited for profit in a foreign country without holding a licence granted by a police magistrate. Should there be reason to believe that an offence against this prohibition has been or is about to be committed, the child or young person may be taken to a place of safety and there detained until the proceedings with respect to the case have been settled in Court. A police magistrate may grant a licence : (1) if the application is made by or with the consent of the parents or guardians, (2) if the young person is going in order to fulfil a definite engagement, (3) if the young person is fit for the purpose, (4) if proper provision has been made to secure the health, kind treatment and adequate supervision of the young person whilst abroad, and for his return to the United Kingdom, and if the conditions of employment have been explained to the young person in a language easily understood by him or her. The licence is only granted for three months ; it may, however, be renewed for a similar period, provided that it be proved through a British Consular Officer, or some other trustworthy person, that the conditions of the licence are being complied with ; otherwise the licence may be revoked. Any person applying for a licence or the renewal of a licence must, at least seven days before making the application, give notice thereof to the Chief Police Officer for the district in which the young person resides or resided, in order that, if occasion arises, the said officer may submit his objections to the Police Magistrate. The Police Magistrate may require the applicant to give security for the observance of the conditions laid down. After a licence has been granted, the police magistrate must send to the Secretary of State, for transmission to the proper Consular Officer, all particulars prescribed by the Secretary of State. Contraventions are punished by a fine not exceeding £100, or with imprisonment for any term

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not exceeding three months, or with both penalties. Should the offender have procured the child or young person to go out of the United Kingdom by means of false representations, he will be punished with imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years. An Order dated 27th August, 1913 (Text E.B. IX., p. 26), contains the form of licence and stipulates the particulars to be sent by the police magistrate to the Secretary of State.

GREECE. On 14th/27th August, 1913 (Text E.B. IX., p. 219), a Decree was issued for the execution of the Act of 24th January/6th February, 1912 (Text E.B. VII., p. 285), concerning the work of women and minors. Industries connected with agriculture and forestry are not subject to this Decree. According to the Act, the employment of children under the age of 12-years is prohibited; under certain conditions, however, children between the ages of 10 and 12 years may be employed by their parents or guardians. Women and young persons under the age of 18 years may not be employed for cleaning or oiling machinery in motion, etc., nor children and young persons on work connected with cutting tools driven by mechanical power. Children and young persons are further prohibited from carrying loads exceeding 5 kilogrammes (11 lb.) and 10 kilogrammes (22 lb.) respectively, pushing hand-trucks and barrows bearing a load which exceeds 50 kilogrammes (110 lb.), and also from pulling or pushing weights exceeding 300 kilogrammes (660 lb.) on railway lines. Moreover, the employment of women (under the age of 18 years) and of male young persons (under the age of 16 years) is prohibited in a long list of branches of industry and of operations held to be dangerous to their health. Women may not be employed for eight weeks in all before and after confinement, four weeks of which must be after confinement. The maximum period of work for children is fixed at 6 hours per day, for women and young persons at 8 hours per day on Saturdays and the eves of three high festivals, and at 10 hours on the other days. The working day must be interrupted by one or more periods of rest of a total duration of not less than two hours: the mid-day interval must be at least one hour for women and young persons and half-an-hour for children. Women and young persons may not be employed on night-work (9 p.m. to 5 a.m.), and they must be granted an uninterrupted period of rest of 11 hours, including the above-mentioned time. Applications for legal permits of exemption must be addressed, together with a statement of the reasons, to the competent police authority. As a rule, the employment of women and young persons is prohibited on Sundays and the three holidays, Christmas Day, Annunciation Day and Easter Monday: reference must be made to the text in regard to exemptions. The Decree further contains detailed provisions with respect to the work-books (which young persons under the age of 16 years must possess and which must contain particulars of the medical examination of the holder), the keeping of a register of workers by every employer who employs more than 15 workers coming under the protection of the Act, and the posting in the workrooms of a time-table, etc. Every room in which children or female workers are employed or remain must satisfy the legal requirements for the health and safety of the workers. The inspectors employed to superintend the observance of the Act may forbid workers to remain in the workrooms or on other premises during the intervals for rest. In firms or stores where retail sale is carried on or where book-keeping is performed, a sufficient number of seats must be provided. §9 of the Act of 24th January/6th February, 1912 (Text E.B. VII., p. 285), provides that certain branches of manufacture, in which night-work is necessary in order to avoid deterioration of raw materials or of the products of work, may be

exempted from the prohibition of night-work (§6. par. 1, of the Act) by a Royal Decree respecting the employment of female workers above the age of 18 years, to be issued upon the proposal of the Minister of National Economy, after having obtained the opinion of the Superior Labour Council. An Order in pursuance of this Section was issued for factories and workshops for packing fish in boxes by a Decree, dated 25th September/8th October, 1913 (Text E.B. IX., p. 225, No. 2). In virtue of this Decree, women workers who have completed the 18th year of their age may be employed on night-work in such factories every year between the 15th/28th August and 31st January/13th February, provided that the working day does not exceed 10 hours, nor 8 hours on Saturdays and on the eves of certain festivals. The intervals for rest must be granted to the women workers at the same time, or separately, taking into consideration the working conditions. Notification to the police and the posting up of the time-table are required.

[See also :—2'00, Canada (British Columbia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Saskatchewan); 2'02, Greece, Luxemburg; 2'04, Germany; 2'101, Greece, Italy; 2'11, Canada (British Columbia, Nova Scotia), United Kingdom; 2'131, United Kingdom; 2'192, Canada (Alberta).]

2-02. SUNDAY WORK ; WEEKLY DAY OF REST.

CANADA: *Quebec.* The penal provisions of the Act, respecting the observance of Sunday, dated 28th February, 1907 (Extract E.B. III., p. 166), were rendered decidedly more stringent by an Amending Act of 1st April, 1909 (Title E.B. IX., p. 158, No. 3.) The penalty hitherto imposed of a fine of from \$1'40 or imprisonment up to 30 days, now only applies to a first offence; and for every subsequent offence the maximum penalty has been raised to \$100, or 60 days' imprisonment.

GREECE. In pursuance of §3, paragraph 3, of the Act of 24th January/6th February, 1912 (Text E.B. VII., p. 285) concerning the work of women and minors, the legal regulations respecting the intervals for rest (*i.e.*, one or more intervals for rest every day, the duration of which must not be less than half-an-hour for children and two hours for young persons and women, with the exception of Saturday, on which day the intervals may be reduced to one hour)—may be altered by Royal Decree with respect to certain classes of undertakings, should the nature of the work or the interest of the workers make this necessary. In virtue of this provision, it has now been stipulated, by Decree of 25th September/8th October, 1913 (Text E.B. IX., p. 225, No. 3), that, in spinning factories, weaving factories, machine works, iron works, dock-yards, rope factories and glass factories, the midday interval to be allowed to male persons between the ages of 14 and 18 years and women workers may be reduced to one hour between the 1st September and 30th April (old style). Further, the daily hours of work for these classes of workers must not exceed 10 hours, nor 8 hours on Saturdays and the eves of holidays. Employment between the hours of 9 p.m. and 5 a.m. is prohibited; the night's rest must be of at least 11 hours' duration; the interval of one hour must be granted at the time of the midday meal, and simultaneously to all persons subject to the Act. The time for beginning and ending this interval must be posted up in the premises for the information of the workers.

LUXEMBURG. An Act dated 21st August, 1913 (Text E.B. IX., p. 106), prohibits the Sunday employment in industrial or commercial undertakings, in handicrafts and public offices, of persons other than members of the family. Certain exemptions from this prohibition are allowed, namely,

in the case of the watching of premises connected with the undertaking, the work of cleaning, repairing and upkeep indispensable to the regular working of the undertaking, and also work necessary to avoid the deterioration of raw material or of manufactured products, in so far as it is impossible to carry these out on any other day of the week. The heads of undertakings who wish to make use of the permission to work on Sunday, must previously notify the industrial inspector and submit to him a time-table for such Sunday work, which must also be posted up on the premises. In the case of urgent work (life-saving measures, the prevention of accidents, remedying accidents), the weekly period of rest may be suspended, not only in so far as the staff necessary for the execution of this urgent work is concerned, but also in the case of the workers employed by another undertaking engaged in making repairs on behalf of the first-named undertaking. The prohibition respecting Sunday work does not apply to a series of industries the list of which is given in §7 of the Act ; among these industries we may note more especially those undertakings working uninterruptedly and those in which work is carried on in shifts. By a Ministerial Order, however, all or part of these undertakings may be made subject to the prohibition of Sunday work in regard to the whole or to part of the work carried on. In retail businesses, workers, employees and apprentices may be employed on Sunday for a maximum period of four hours. This permission may, by Ministerial Order, be suppressed either in whole or in part or, should special requirements arise, it may be extended, during at most six Sundays in any one year, to a maximum period of employment of 10 hours for every such Sunday. The above-mentioned exceptions and exemptions from the prohibition of Sunday work are not applicable to children under the age of 16 years, nor to girls and women under the age of 21 years ; a Ministerial Order may, however, grant permission for the Sunday employment of persons above the age of 14 years in retail businesses, in industries carried on in order to satisfy special requirements of the population, in seasonal industries, in hotels, restaurants and public-houses, and in fairs and markets.

Workers and employees who, in pursuance of the legal exemptions, are employed on Sundays for more than three hours, are entitled to a compensatory rest granted in rotation, which need not necessarily fall on a Sunday, but which must amount either to 24 consecutive hours once every fortnight, or two half-days every two weeks. The half-day rest must be taken either before or after 1 o'clock, and the period of work on that day must not exceed five hours. In undertakings in which work is carried on in shifts the workers employed during the night from Saturday to Sunday may only be required to work till 6 o'clock on Sunday morning, and they must then be granted an uninterrupted period of rest of 24 hours until 6 o'clock on Monday morning. The heads of undertakings must incorporate the provisions respecting Sunday rest in the workshop regulations. The industrial inspectors are entrusted with the carrying out of the Act. For this purpose they have the right of entry into all premises connected with the undertakings.

Fines may be imposed on heads of undertakings who contravene the provisions of the Act, and likewise on parents and guardians who cause or permit their children or wards, being under age, to work in contravention of it.

[See also :—2'00, Canada (British Columbia, Ontario, Saskatchewan) ; 2'01, Canada (Alberta, Manitoba, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Quebec), Greece, United Kingdom ; 2'04, Germany ; 2'101, Greece, Italy ; 2'11, Canada (British Columbia), Germany, United Kingdom ; 2'16, Denmark ; 2'18, Belgium ; 2'19, Canada (Alberta, Manitoba, New Brunswick), Norway ; 2'191, Canada (Nova Scotia, Ontario, Saskatchewan).]

2-03. INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE ; PREVENTION OF ACCIDENTS.

CANADA : British Columbia. By an Act of 1st March, 1911 (Title E.B. IX., p. 127, No. 23), the Sanitary Inspector of the Province is given power to draw up regulations for camps in connection with certain industries (lumbering, railways, mining, sawmills, etc.). In this manner the following points may be regulated :—(1) steps to be taken to prevent the outbreak of disease ; (2) cleanliness and the inspection of the camps ; (3) the appointment of medical men and the erection of hospitals by the employers ; (4) the erection and inspection of houses for the accommodation of the men. These regulations can either be general in their application or be made to apply to any given industry or locality. This Act forms part of the Health Act, and the penalties there provided for apply accordingly. Regulations in pursuance of this Act were issued in 1911, and came into force on 15th June of that year (*cf.* Dominion of Canada Labour Gazette XII., 52).

Manitoba. The Act of 24th March, 1911 (Title E.B. IX., p. 127, No. 5), respecting Public Health, contains, *inter alia*, a few definite provisions for the protection of workers in certain occupations, more especially in regard to the ventilation, lighting and other installations in bakeries and laundries.

By an Amending Act of 15th February, 1913 (Title E.B. IX., p. 128, No. 11), several provisions for the protection of workers have been added to the Act, Chapter 66 of 6th April, 1912, relating to public utilities, among which are included telegraph and telephone firms, railway or tramways companies and works for supplying the water, gas, heat, light or power, and also the business of grain-elevators. The Commission appointed for enforcing the Act, for instance, is, in future, required to draw up and enforce regulations for the safety and protection of the employees of all such undertakings, and to take steps for the prevention of accidents.

FINLAND. On 4th April, 1914 (Text E.B. IX., p. 215), an Order was issued, relating to protection from dangers connected with industrial occupations. This Order applies to all work in factories, hand labour, and industrial work and trades, to most building and constructional work above and below ground, and, in part, to agricultural undertakings using power-driven machinery.

All family undertakings, and also undertakings carried on by manual labour or works situated in the country which regularly employ less than three workers and use electrical engines of a power not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ h.p., are, however, excluded. On the other hand, the provisions of the Order apply to undertakings conducted by the State, communes and parishes. The Order contains provisions concerning air space, the keeping of workrooms clean and tidy, heating, removal of vapours and dust, the lighting of the workrooms ; the provision of mess rooms, lavatories and dressing rooms, of good drinking water and of a sufficient number of water-closets, of an adequate number of exits, emergency exits, safety ladders, safety devices, such as banisters, etc. ; the posting up of maximum loads for elevators, the fitting up and fencing of machinery, the fixing of signalling and other safety devices to transmission gear, the lubrication and cleaning of machinery, the instructions to be given to the workers in order to prevent accidents, and the obtaining of advice from Labour Inspectors when erecting new or altering existing factory buildings. Not later than a fortnight before commencing work in a new undertaking, the employer must notify his undertaking to the General Industrial Administrative Department, mentioning the approximate number of workers, especially as regards children, young persons and women, and the conditions as regards

hours of work ; industrial undertakings already in existence must give the said information at latest within six months from the date of the coming into force of the Order (1st January, 1916). The Imperial Senate may issue special protective regulations for specially dangerous industries and trades. The Order must be posted up in a suitable place on the premises. The Labour Inspector is entrusted with the supervision of the observance of the Order. Contraventions are punishable by fines not exceeding 2,000 marks.

FRANCE. Book II. of the Labour Code provides, in §67 : " Orders of Public Administrative Authorities shall lay down—(1) the general rules for the health and safety of workers applicable to all undertakings subject to the Act, especially in regard to lighting, air-space and ventilation, drinking water, water-closets, removal of dust and vapours, regulations in case of fire, sleeping accommodation for the staff ; (2) special regulations for individual trades and for certain working operations in accordance with ascertained requirements " On 10th July, 1913 (Text E.B. IX., p. 63), a Decree was issued in pursuance of (1) of the above Section. The text is in the main identical with that of the Decree of 29th November, 1904 (Text F.B. III., p. 455, No. 3), and of the supplements to the same (*cf.* E.B. IX., p. 68 ; *see footnote*). The Decree contains regulations respecting the maintenance of cleanliness and order, lighting, heating and ventilation of the workrooms, the installation of water-closets, the removal of dust and vapours, protective devices to be provided in regard to machinery, etc., the disposition of passages and staircases, and precautions against fire. It laid down the minimum time limits within which official instructions for the removal of defects must be obeyed. On 1st October, 1913 (Text E.B. IX., pp. 69 *et seq.*, Nos. 2–12), a further series of Decrees was published in pursuance of (2) of the Section quoted above. These Decrees also differ in only slight respects from the regulations previously in force. As already observed in E.B. VIII., p. LXIII., it is mainly a question of the formal replacement of existing regulations by new ones in pursuance of the Labour Code. As regards the contents of these regulations, reference should be made to the text. The Decrees in question deal with : the use of white-lead in painting work ; the so-called " *pompage* " operation in the manufacture of tin hollow-ware ; special hygienic measures to be taken in the fur-cutting industry ; special protective measures to be adopted in factories producing aceto-arsenite of copper ; special hygienic measures for establishments where the workers are exposed to anthrax infection ; the handling of dirty linen in laundries ; the use in textile establishments of cotton, cotton-wool, gauze and other materials which may have been used for surgical dressings ; glass-blowing with the mouth in glass-works ; special regulations relating to the use of quick setting cement ; the protection of workmen in establishments making use of electric currents ; provisions for health and safety in compressed air-works.

[See also :—1911, Norway ; 2000, Canada (British Columbia) ; 2001, Greece ; 2006 Austria ; 2011, Canada (Nova Scotia, Ontario), United Kingdom ; 20131, United Kingdom ; 2015, United Kingdom ; 2018, Canada (Manitoba, Ontario, Saskatchewan), Belgium ; 2019, Canada (British Columbia) ; 20191, Canada (British Columbia), United Kingdom ; 205, Canada (Alberta, Manitoba, Ontario, Saskatchewan) ; 206, Canada (Nova Scotia).]

204. HOME WORK.

GERMAN EMPIRE. In pursuance of §10 of the German Home Work Act of 20th December, 1911 (Text E.B. VII., p. 7), the Federal Council may determine the requirements which home-work must satisfy in individual kinds of workshops or store-rooms and prohibit the carrying on of work which is attended with considerable dangers to the life, health and morality of the

home-workers, or to the public health. In virtue of this provision, the Federal Council, on 17th November, 1913 (Text E.B. IX., p. 7), issued regulations with respect to home-work in the tobacco industry. These regulations apply to workshops in which cigars are manufactured or sorted, or in which tobacco is stripped, where such work is exclusively carried on by members of the family, or by persons not in the service of the head of the undertaking. As specified in a Decree of 24th November, 1913, issued by the Prussian Minister for Commerce and Industry (Ministerialblatt der Handels- und Gewerbeverwaltung 1913, No. 27, p. 617), these regulations correspond in the main to those of the Draft Bill relating to the manufacture of cigars carried on as a home industry, submitted in the year 1907 to the Reichstag, accepted almost without modification by the Reichstag Committee, but not passed, owing to the closing of the Session. The Act of 30th March, 1903 (Text G.B. II., p. 1, No. 2), applies to the employment of children and young people, with a few modifications. The principal provisions of the regulations are as follows:—

Children may not be employed by their own parents on the said work until after the completion of their 12th year of age, and they may not be employed at all for third parties; other children forming part of the family may not be employed at all on such work. Children above the age of 13 who are no longer subject to compulsory school attendance, and young persons between the ages of 14 and 16 years, may, as a rule, not be employed on the said work between the hours of 8 p.m. and 8 a.m.; a midday interval of at least two hours must also be granted them; they are prohibited from working on Sundays and holidays. The floor of the workrooms may not be more than half a metre below the surrounding ground-level, and, if situated directly under the roof, the rooms must be plastered or lined; they must be at least $2\frac{1}{2}$ metres in height, be provided with firm and impervious floors and a sufficient number of windows opening directly into the open air. The minimum air-space for each worker has been fixed at 10 cub.m.; in rooms which are exclusively used as workrooms this space may be reduced to 7 cub.m. The said work may not be carried out in sleeping rooms, nor may tobacco, half-finished or finished goods, be stored in such rooms. In the remaining living rooms and work-rooms tobacco may only be mixed when in a moist state, and may only be dried if ample provision has been made by suitable arrangements against any dangers to health [the Prussian Ministerial Decree already referred to draws attention to a drying device with vapour exhaust which was described in the Annual Report of the "Kgl. preussischen Regierungs- und Gewerberäte" (Royal Prussian Government and Industrial Counsellors), 1900, pp. 249–50]. In such rooms, tobacco or half-finished goods may only be stored in such quantities as are required for one day's work and, if stored in tightly closed receptacles, only such quantities as are required for one week's work. The same limits for storing also apply to the finished cigars. Persons suffering from loathsome diseases may not be employed on the said work. The preparation of cigars by using the mouth, and the moistening of cigar knives with sputum are prohibited. As already set out in the Report on the motives underlying the Bill of 1907, the above regulations are in no way intended to do away with home-work in the tobacco industry; the Higher Administrative Authorities are therefore given the power to grant certain exemptions from the regulations in regard to workrooms and storage. A written notification must be sent to the local Police Authority previous to the commencement of the work or to the employment of children and young persons. In work-rooms in which home-work is carried on, a certificate must be posted up, signed

by the local Police Authority and stating that the said rooms comply with the legal requirements, and also giving the measurements and air-space of the rooms, and the number of persons employed in them and any exemptions which may have been granted. This certificate must at any time be submitted to the Inspecting Authority for inspection. Cigar manufacturers may give out home-work only to workshops with respect to which the said certificate is submitted to them; they are bound to inform themselves at least once every six months, either personally or by authorised representatives, as to whether the arrangements and the working in the said workshops are in accordance with the regulations. The regulations came into force on 1st July, 1914.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND. §§107, 108 and 110 of the Factory and Workshop Act of 1901 require lists of out-workers to be kept, and prohibit the employment of home-workers in unwholesome premises and in places where there are infectious diseases. The classes of work already subject to these provisions are enumerated in an Order of 10th April, 1911 (Text E.B. VI., p. 36, No. 9). An Order of 9th February, 1912 (Text E.B. IX., p. 14, No. 4), adds to the list the manufacture of chocolates and sweetmeats, and an Order of 20th January, 1913 (Text E.B. IX., p. 20, No. 22), the making and filling of *cosaques*, Christmas-crackers and Christmas-stockings, and also the weaving of textile fabrics.

[See also :—2'00, Canada (British Columbia); 2'05, United Kingdom; 4'0, Germany.]

2.05. PAYMENT AND PROTECTION OF WAGES; MINIMUM WAGE.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY: *Austria.* The Act of 23rd January, 1914 (Extract E.B. IX., p. 116), amending the Personal Tax Act, contains *inter alia* provisions of importance from the point of view of social legislation. In the first place, the minimum income exempt from taxation has been raised from 1,200 kr. to 1,600 kr., which exempts some 500,000 small taxpayers from paying income-tax. The contributions on incomes of from 1,600 kr. to 1,800 kr. remain unaltered, those for the subsequent classes of incomes have been progressively increased. Upon the request of the Social Democrats, the principle of the taxation of the household as a whole has been waived in favour of working-class households in so far as §157, paragraph 2, now requires that any income from work earned by the wife or by some other member of the household outside the business of the person liable to pay the tax, is not to be included in the joint receipts, if the total income of the household does not exceed 4,000 kr. When ascertaining the taxable income, the following deductions may, amongst others, be made from the receipts :—

Contributions to sickness, accident, old age and invalidity insurance, widows', orphans' and pension funds or similar institutions, in so far as it is proved that such contributions were paid by the person liable to pay taxes himself, or for the members of his family, or for his officials, employees, workers or servants. Further, in the case of wage-earners or of those in receipt of salaries not exceeding the sum of 3,000 kr. :—(a) amounts required for the acquisition and upkeep of their own tools (*e.g.* miners' implements) and working clothes (*e.g.* uniforms and liveries of various employees); (b) the special expenses connected with employment in dangerous, uninterrupted, or night industries (*e.g.* toll after closing hours and board away from home); (c) fares to and from the workplace; and finally (d) those sums which are regularly paid to trade associations or provident funds to ensure benefits in cases of sickness, maternity, unemployment and incapacity to work and similar circumstances.

Moravia. In pursuance of the Act of 3rd June, 1912 (Landesgesetz und Verordnungsblatt für die Markgrafschaft Mähren Part XIV., of 26th June, 1912, No. 25; *cf.* also *Soziale Rundschau* XV., II., 184), concerning the regulations

for the limitation of public dances, the Civic Administration, in agreement with the Diet, after consultation with the representatives of the communes concerned, may, for fixed periods, wholly or in part prohibit the holding of public dances, immediately after the payment of wages in factory or mining districts or in places principally inhabited by workers in factories, mines or smelting works. By an Order of 12th January, 1914 (*Landesgesetz und Verordnungsblatt für die Markgrafschaft Mähren*, Part I., of 24th February, 1914, No. 3 : *cf.* also *Soziale Rundschau* XV., II., 185), such a prohibition has been issued for individual communes in the immediate vicinity of the Silesian coal mine district. In the event of infringements, the members of the communal Council, owners of public-houses and inns, and promoters or managers of such dances, found guilty of contraventions, are liable to punishment.

CANADA : Alberta. In §10, the Act, Chapter 4, of 25th February, 1909 (Extract E.B. IX, p. 125, No. 1), to amend the Statute Law (Part I.) somewhat modified the procedure laid down in the Mechanics' Lien Act of 9th May, 1906 (Title E.B. IV., p. 313, No. 1), for the enforcement of liens.

The Ordinance respecting masters and servants, of 8th October, 1904 (Ordinances of the North-West Territories, 1904, p. 12), regulating the procedure for recovering wages, was amended by the Acts to amend the Statute Law of 25th February, 1909 (Title E.B. IX., p. 125), and of 16th February, 1912 (Extract E.B. IX., p. 126, No. 5). The rule contained in the old Ordinance, to the effect that, in the event of a servant being improperly dismissed, the employer must pay to him his wages for a maximum period of four weeks, is supplemented by the provision that the employer can also be compelled to pay the worker a sum corresponding to the amount of the wages which would have been earned between the day of dismissal and the date when the matter is settled, if this period is more than four weeks. It is further stipulated that, even when the labourer was dismissed for good and sufficient cause, the employer may be compelled to pay a sum corresponding to the amount of the wages which would have been earned during the period between such dismissal and the settlement of the matter had the contract of service continued in force. Actions for compensation and counter-claims by the employer, which had formerly to be brought before a district-court, are now summarily dealt with by the Justice of the Peace.

British Columbia. The Act issued in the year 1902 to amend "The Master and Servant Act," which related to deductions from wages for medical attendance, was originally only made applicable to cities and towns of more than 3,000 inhabitants. This restriction has now been repealed by the Amending Act of 11th February, 1908 (Title E.B. IX., p. 126, No. 10).

After having been repeatedly amended and supplemented, in the last instance by the Amending Act of 25th April, 1907 (Title E.B. IX., p. 126, No. 8), the Mechanics' Lien Act (Chapter 132 of the Revised Statutes) was again amended in 1910. The Act of 10th March, 1910 (Title E.B. IX., p. 127, No. 21), consolidates the entire legislation relating to this matter. This Act greatly extends the scope of the mechanics' lien, and makes it also applicable to claims brought by miners.

Manitoba. The Act of 15th February, 1913 (Title E.B. IX., p. 128, No. 10), replaces an important part of "The Mechanics' and Wage-Earners' Lien Act" (Chapter 110 of the Revised Statutes of 1902, amended by Chapter 28 of 26th February, 1908, Title E.B. IV., p. 104), by a new and more far-reaching text. As an important new provision must be mentioned the fact that the defendant must file a statement of defence within 16 days after being

served with the statement of claim. If he fails to do so, he cannot dispute the claim.

Ontario. The existing regulations, relating to the protection of wages or to the mode of procedure to be adopted in the case of assignment, have recently been issued in a somewhat improved form in the consolidation of the Acts relating to Division Courts (Chapter 32) and to Assignments and Preferences by insolvent persons (Chapter 64), dated 7th March, 1910 (Title E.B. IX., p. 131, No. 8). The consolidation of the legal provisions relating to the liens of mechanics, wage-earners and others, to woodmen's liens for wages, and to the securing of claims for wages in the case of public works, effected by the Acts of 7th and 9th March, 1910, respectively (Chapters 69-72; Titles E.B. IX., p. 131, Nos. 9, 10, 14, 15), did not materially modify the existing state of the law.

Quebec. §14 of the Act to amend the Licence Law, Chapter 19, of 25th April, 1908 (Title E.B. IX., p. 158, No. 1), is worthy of notice as a regulation for the protection of wages, in pursuance of which a licensee is prohibited, under penalty of a fine of \$20 or imprisonment up to one month, from either accepting or exchanging for money any employer's certificate of wages or pay-checks.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND. §116 of the Factory Act of 1901 stipulates that employers in textile factories must publish particulars respecting the rate of wages applicable to piece-work, in order that piece-workers may compute the amount of wages due to them (particulars clause), and gives to the Secretary of State the power to extend these requirements by Order, with any modifications which may seem advisable to him, to non-textile factories and workshops of every description. On 27th February, 1912 (Text E.B. IX., p. 15, No. 6), the Home Secretary made use of this power in regard to factories and work-shops where chocolates and sweetmeats are made, and also to home-work incidental thereto, and on 23rd August, 1912 (Text E.B. IX., p. 19, No. 17), in regard to shipbuilding yards.

The Regulations of 23rd August, 1910 (Text E.B. VI., p. 34, No. 6), respecting the creation of an Irish Trade Board for the ready-made tailoring trade engaged in making garments to be worn by male persons, issued in pursuance of the Trade Boards Act of 10th October, 1909 (Text E.B. V., p. 23), have been annulled and replaced by the Regulations of 3rd July, 1912 (Text E.B. IX., p. 17, No. 13). The new enlarged Trade Board is appointed for the ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring trade engaged in the making of garments to be worn by male persons and for those branches of the bespoke tailoring trade which are engaged in making garments to be worn by male persons, and in which at least three persons or two female persons (in both cases exclusive of cutters) are engaged in making one garment.

[See also:—2'07, Canada (New Brunswick, Quebec); 2'10, Canada (British Columbia, Nova Scotia, Ontario); 2'11, Canada (Nova Scotia), United Kingdom; 2'191, Canada (British Columbia); 2'192, Canada (Ontario).]

2.06. CONTRACTS OF WORK.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY. *Austria.* Hitherto the contracts of service of a very large number of officials engaged in trades connected with agriculture and forestry were regulated by the Civil Code, the inadequacy of which was being more and more felt by the parties concerned. The Government, therefore, in the year 1909, submitted to the Senate a Bill containing a series of important amendments to the common law provisions. On March 28th, 1912,

the Senate introduced important modifications and restrictions into the Bill. The Bill was finally passed at the beginning of the year 1914 under the title of "Estate Officials Act" of 13th January, 1914 (Text E.B. IX., p. 109).

The Act is applicable to the conditions of service of persons (officials) engaged in the higher branches of service in agriculture and forestry and subsidiary industries. Hunting and fishing industries, and also horticulture, not carried on by way of trade, are included in agriculture and forestry. Further, persons employed in these industries by the Crown, a public fund and any other public legal corporation in virtue of a civil contract, are subject to the Act. The conditions of service regulated by the Mining Act and by the Commercial Assistants' Act of 16th January, 1910 (Text E.B. V., p. 202), are excluded from the scope of the Act, and also those of persons engaged as employees or servants of the State, of a Government institution or of a fund administered by the State. No special form has been prescribed for drawing up the contract of service; but the date of commencement of the employment must be fixed. Failing any other agreement, the services to be rendered and the remuneration to be paid, including both payments in cash and in kind, are to be in accordance with local practice and adapted to the circumstances. The rights of the employee cannot be cancelled or curtailed by the contract of service. The employer may cancel the contract if the employee fails to enter upon his duties without adequate reasons, or should an unavoidable impediment on the part of the employee delay the commencement of actual service by more than 14 days, or should there be sufficient justification for the premature dismissal of the employee. For similar reasons, or should the employer become insolvent, the employee may cancel the contract of service. The employee is bound to carry out personally the services undertaken by him, to give notice in due time to the employer of any impediment, and, should this not be possible, to provide a suitable substitute. The regular salary due to the employee must be paid at latest on the termination of every calendar month; payments in kind must be made at intervals in accordance with local custom and in a manner suited to the circumstances. An employee may not be prematurely dismissed in the event of his being called upon to fulfil his military duties (except during the period of effective service legally fixed at one year or more) or some other legal public duties. Should the services of an employee be interrupted for more than 14 consecutive days, a substitute may, under certain definite conditions, be appointed at his expense. In the event of military service in case of war, the contract of service may only be terminated by six months' notice. Should an employee be temporarily prevented by illness or accident from carrying out his duties, without having himself brought this about, he retains his right to claim remuneration for the duration of the legal period of notice. Should a substitute have to be appointed, the employee is only liable for the cost four weeks after the day on which his incapacity commenced.

The Act further regulates the liability of an employer to provide, in the event of sickness, for an employee whose yearly salary does not exceed 3,000 kr. In such cases, the employer must provide medical attendance during the legal period of notice, and should the remuneration for a married or an unmarried employee not exceed 1,200 kr. or 800 kr. respectively, he must also provide the necessary medicines. Payments in cash made by the employer for the cost of nursing an employee in a hospital may be charged by the employer against any sums due to the employee for the period of his illness up to one-fourth of such sums. The employer is bound to make the necessary provisions for the health

and safety of the employee as regards workrooms and working appliances, and also in regard to rules for the carrying out of the work. The termination of employment is regulated in detail. Except in the case of employment for a period of probation, for which a fortnight's notice has been provided, the period of notice is four weeks during the first year of service, unless a date for the termination of the employment has been fixed; it increases by 14 days during every subsequent year until a maximum period of six months has been reached; it must be the same for either party. Should the employee be compelled to leave his service or to vacate his official residence before the expiration of the period of notice, he is entitled to compensation. The employee must be allowed time off for the purpose of looking for another engagement, without any reduction of his remuneration, up to an amount equal to one-tenth of the period of notice. Should the estate be sold or let on lease, or in the event of the insolvency or death of the employer, this will not affect the contract of service, unless it is terminated by the competent persons within one month, by giving two months' notice. In the event of the death of an employee, his official residence must be vacated within one month or within 14 days, according as to whether he had a household or not. The widow or the legitimate children are entitled to the remuneration due to the employee for a further period of four weeks. For weighty reasons, which are enumerated in §§29 and 31, the contract of service may be prematurely terminated. In the event of the unjustified premature dismissal of the employee or the unjustified withdrawal of the employer from the contract, or should he cause the withdrawal or premature resignation of the employee, the latter is entitled to his remuneration, compensation for payments in kind, and any further claims for damages which may be due. The retiring employee must, without any undue delay, render his accounts and hand over any assets entrusted to him. As a rule, the employer holds any security deposited by the employee. He is liable for such security and must upon request pay over to the employee any current interest. Upon termination of the employment, the employer may retain the security until any liability on the part of the employee or any claims for compensation have been met. Upon the termination or during the course of the employment, a testimonial as regards the duration of the employment and the nature of his services, must be given to the employee upon request. Entries on a testimonial which would render it difficult for the employee to obtain a new engagement are inadmissible.

CANADA : Ontario. The Act relating to Master and Servant (Chapter 157 of the Revised Statutes of 1897) and the Amending Acts for the subsequent 12 years connected therewith were consolidated and somewhat improved by the Act of 19th March, 1910 (Title E.B. IX., p. 132, No. 16).

2-07. PUBLIC WORKS AND CONTRACTS.

CANADA : New Brunswick. In an Act of 20th March, 1913 (Title E.B. IX., p. 129, No. 9), it is stipulated that in future every contract of the Public Works Department must include a fair wage schedule, stating the wages usual in the locality at the time when the contract is concluded.

Quebec. An Act of 25th April, 1908 (Title E.B. IX., p. 158, No. 2), regulates the labour of prisoners. A noteworthy new provision was one which stipulated that the wages earned by certain prisoners, the whole of which was hitherto paid to the State Treasury, were, in future, to be paid to their dependants.

2.08. MIGRATION ; NATIVE LABOUR.

CANADA : Dominion. The immigration question has been freshly regulated by an Act of 4th May, 1910 (Title E.B. IX., p. 125, No. 3), which at the same time annuls the existing Acts on this subject (Chapter 93 of the Revised Statutes of 1906, 13th July, 1906 ; Chapter 19 of the Statutes of 1907, 27th April, 1907 ; Chapter 33 of the Statutes of 1908, 10th April, 1908). The following are the principal amendments contained in the Act, which, in its turn, was somewhat modified by an Amending Act of 4th April, 1911 (Title E.B. IX., p. 125, No. 4) :—One year's imprisonment and deportation in all cases in which "undesirable" immigrants enter Canadian territory after having already been rejected ; wide extension of the list of prohibited classes ; possibility of the exclusion, by Order of the Governor-in-Council, of certain races, which have been found unsuitable for the climate and the requirements of the Dominion, or of immigrants of a given class, occupation or character. The provisions of the Act are as follows :—According to §3, *prohibited classes* of immigrants include : persons mentally defective, diseased persons, persons physically defective, criminals, prostitutes and pimps or persons living on the avails of prostitution, procurers, beggars and vagrants, and (with certain reservations) persons whose passage has been paid by any charitable organisation ; and also persons who do not fulfil the conditions laid down by order : for instance, according to §37, admission can, by order, be made dependent on the possession of a certain sum of money, the amount of which may be made to vary according to the race, occupation or destination of the immigrant ; the Governor-in-Council is further at liberty to prohibit, by order, the following persons from entering the territory of the Dominion :—(a) persons who do not come by a continuous journey from their native countries and who are not provided with through tickets, (b) persons brought by a company which refuses to comply with the provisions of the Act, and (c) either temporarily or permanently, immigrants belonging to any race deemed unsuited to the climate and requirements of Canada or of immigrants of any specified class, occupation or character. The administration of the immigration legislation is entrusted to a special Superintendent of Immigration and to immigration officers, together with their necessary subordinates. Moreover, in every port of entry a permanent Board of Inquiry may be appointed for the summary determination of immigration cases ; appeal against the decisions of this Board may, in certain cases, be made to the Minister of the Interior. Detailed provisions regulate the proceedings which must be observed on the arrival of travellers by sea or by land and when landing. The illegal landing of an immigrant is punishable by a fine not exceeding \$500, and not less than \$50 in each such case. Transportation companies are liable to a penalty for failure to convey back to their homes all rejected immigrants ; detailed regulations have been drawn up on this matter. Immigrants render themselves liable to deportation if, within the first three years after landing, they become inmates of a penitentiary, gaol, reformatory or prison, or chargeable to the rates, or if they reside, enter, or remain in Canada contrary to the provisions of the Act ; further, all persons, other than Canadian citizens, who advocate in Canada the overthrow of the Government by force or violence, or who create riots and public disorder. Any person who remains in Canada after having been condemned to deportation, or returns after having been sent home, can either be at once arrested and sent back or be kept in prison for one year previous to such deportation. Immigrants are protected by the regulation that the publication in foreign countries of false reports, relating

to the conditions of employment and of the labour market in Canada, is punishable; by the prohibition relating to any intercourse between the ship's crew and female immigrants; by provisions relating to the proportionate number of passengers to the area of decks on emigrant ships, to shelters to be provided and to the licensing of immigrant runners; and also by regulations for the prevention of the exploitation of immigrants by companies, hotels or boarding-houses. All provisions of the Act not repugnant to the provisions of the Chinese Immigration Act (Chapter 95 of the Revised Statutes of 1906) apply to persons of Chinese origin as well as to other persons.

Connected with the Immigration Legislation is the Act of 10th April, 1913 (Title E.B. IX., p. 125, No. 5), "The Japanese Treaty Act," §2 of which stipulates that, although the treaty of Commerce and Navigation, agreed upon on 3rd April, 1911, between Great Britain and Japan, is also applicable to Canada, with the exception of one clause it shall in no way affect the provisions of the Canadian Immigration Acts.

British Columbia. In pursuance of §95 of the "British North America Act, 1867," which gives each province the right of issuing Acts relating to agriculture and immigration, so long as these Acts are not in contradiction to those issued by the Dominion for all the provinces, the province of British Columbia adopted an Immigration Act on 8th April, 1905 (Chapter 28), which was rendered still more stringent during the year 1907 (Chapter 21A) and on 11th February, 1908 (Chapter 23). The chief object of this legislation—namely, the exclusion of Orientals—was to be attained by means of an educational test, which consists in an examination of the immigrant in reading and writing English, or some other European language. This Act (simply called "The Natal Act" in Canada) was declared by the Courts to be contrary to the immigration legislation of the Dominion—and consequently unconstitutional—in regard to Japanese, whose right of settlement was guaranteed by the British Commercial and Settlement Treaty with Japan and by the Canadian "Japan Treaty Act" of 30th January, 1907, and also in regard to Hindus, and was finally disallowed by the Federal Government on 15th February, 1909. The state of the Oriental question at the beginning of the year 1913 can be gathered from the Report relating to the work done by the Royal Commission appointed to investigate labour conditions in British Columbia, which was presented to the Canadian Labour Department, and published in the "Dominion of Canada Labour Gazette" XIII., 1105. The following statement is made in this Report:—

Oriental labour no longer meets with as much opposition as in past years. There is a growing tendency to view it as an evil that may be mitigated but must be endured. White men have been almost entirely driven out of the business of catching fish, this industry being in the possession of the Japanese and Indians. The canneries are manned by the Chinese, who are also in considerable numbers employed in the coal mines. Hindus devote their efforts largely to piling lumber.

Domestic service in all parts of the province is Oriental, mostly Chinese. Several farmers and lumbermen have informed the commission that Orientals are fairly satisfactory. The Provincial Treasury receives one-half of the \$500.00 head-tax levied on incoming Chinamen. Last fiscal year the number who entered was over 6,000, and this class of immigration is steadily increasing. Two million dollars, or thereabouts, was derived from this source during the present fiscal year.

We have, as yet, no information in regard to the effect which the new Canadian "Japan Treaty Act" of 10th April, 1913 (Title E.B. IX., p. 125, No. 6) is likely to exercise over the Province of British Columbia. This Act gives preference to the Canadian Immigration Legislation as against any regulations relating to the right of settlement which may be contained in the

new British-Japanese Commercial and Settlement Treaty, concluded on 3rd April, 1911 (see also under *CANADA*).

ITALY. The Italian emigration question was hitherto regulated by the Act of 31st January, 1901, containing 192 Sections. In the course of time, certain deficiencies and imperfections in the Act appeared, and the Government introduced an Amending Bill on 17th March, 1907, and another on 18th November, 1909 (*Bollettino dell' Ufficio del lavoro* XII., 1087). This Bill became law on 17th July, 1910 (*cf.* *Bollettino dell' Ufficio del lavoro* XIV., 725), under the title "Legge concernente provvedimenti riguardanti l'emigrazione" (Act respecting measures to be adopted in regard to emigration). It replaced §§7, 11, 28 and 33 of the original Act by amended regulations, and added a series of new Sections (5, par. 2; 7, par. 2; 10, par. 2; 13, par. 2; 13, par. 3; 13, par. 4; 16, par. 2; 33, par. 2; 33, par. 3; and 38, par. 2).

The following may be cited as the most important amendments contained in this Act:—(1) The Emigration Arbitration Committee (*Commissariato dell' emigrazione*) is constituted on a broader basis and, by increased membership and specialising, it is placed in a position to deal more satisfactorily with the ever-growing amount of work and the increased requirements with respect to the supply of information, legal protection, frontier control and assistance for emigrants in foreign countries (§7); (2) care is taken that the medical service appointed, in pursuance of the Act of 1901, to accompany emigrant ships shall not suffer from any shortage of naval medical men, who are given the preference for such appointments (§11); (3) now that the Italian companies have increased in numbers, foreign shipping companies, which hitherto enjoyed important reductions in charges as compared with home shipping companies, are placed on the same footing as the latter with respect to such charges (§13, par. 2); (4) a fee is introduced for the Consular permit for which those ships must apply which, without holding an emigration transport licence (*patente de vettore*), desire to undertake the repatriation of Italian emigrants (§13, par. 3); (5) in order to prevent the superfluity of shipping facilities from directly causing an undesirable increase in emigration, it is stipulated that the issue of emigration transport licences may be temporarily refused to individual or to all shipping companies (§13, par. 4); (6) a fee is in future to be charged for the State recognition of representatives of emigration transport companies (§16, par. 2); (7) as the Emigration Fund, created in the year 1901, which provides the means of defraying the expenses of administering the emigration protection law, is mainly supplied from the contributions of oversea transport undertakings and cannot, therefore, very well be alienated from the interests of oversea emigration, every emigrant to a Continental country is to be charged a passport fee of 1 lire, for the purpose of providing certain means for the organisation of emigration on the Continent of Europe also (§28); (8) a number of matters are to be settled by Order, among others, the emigration of women and minors for purposes of labour, and also all kinds of technical questions, such as the insurance of emigrants, etc. (§32, par. 2); (9) emigrants subject to military service are granted certain concessions; but, at the same time, measures are taken to prevent any improper use of such facilities (§§33; 33, par. 2; 33, par. 3).

During the debate on the Bill, which resulted in the Act of 17th July, 1910, discussed above, emphasis was also laid on the necessity for more efficient protection of emigrants by law, and, in this connection, a threefold requirement was, in particular, drawn up (namely):—(1) An improvement of the existing system of special judicial bodies for emigrants to America; (2) the

establishment of sufficient guarantees and of special judicial bodies with respect to the enlistment of emigrants to European and Mediterranean countries; (3) more stringent penalties for infringements of the Acts and Decrees issued for the protection of emigrants. On 30th November, 1910 (*cf.* Bollettino dell' Ufficio del lavoro XV., 190), the Government submitted to the Chamber of Representatives a Bill which satisfied the above-mentioned requirements. The Bill became law on 2nd August, 1913 (Text E.B. IX., p. 54). Contrary to the Act of 17th July, 1910, which laid most stress on the assistance of emigrants (from the social point of view) and on the regulation of emigration agencies, the Act of 1913 deals with the legal protection of emigrants, and for this reason it was entitled:—"Legge per la tutela giuridica degli emigranti" (Act respecting the legal protection of emigrants).

In accordance with the suggestions made in the Chamber, with which the Government agreed, the new Act kept separate the judicial bodies for the two branches of emigration—overseas and European-Mediterranean. This separation resulted automatically from the difference between the causes of dispute arising in the two cases (in the first instance, mostly the transport contract, in the second, the contract of service) and from the inequalities of territorial division and the importance of the groups of emigrants concerned. For this and many other practical reasons the idea, which at first sight would seem most natural, of extending the competency of the bodies already appointed for Transatlantic emigration to the contracts of labour of persons emigrating into European countries, was relinquished at the outset.

Chapter I. of the Act deals with the special judicial bodies for oversea emigrants. As hitherto, in pursuance of the Act of 1901, either the emigration inspectors or the Emigration Committees are to officiate as such. The former were formerly only competent for disputes concerning amounts not exceeding 50 lire, henceforth, the amount concerned in disputes subject to their competency is raised to 250 lire. Disputes with respect to amounts exceeding 250 lire come under the competency of the Emigration Arbitration Committees. The reduction in the number of Arbitration Committees is an important point. In pursuance of the old Act, one such committee was appointed for each Province. One-third, however, remained inactive, and the remainder met only very rarely, some possibly only once in the 10 years from 1901 to 1911. It is now stipulated that, for the future, one such Committee is to be domiciled in each embarkation port for emigrants, and that, if necessary, the Government can select other towns for the purpose. In the constitution also of the Arbitration Committees the number of members has been reduced for practical reasons from five to three. Henceforth, each Committee is to consist of one member of the Court of Appeal of the judicial district in which the Committee is domiciled, one councillor of the Prefecture of the Province, and one person who is an expert in economics and social questions. As doubt hitherto existed with respect to the local competency of the two above-mentioned bodies, it is stipulated that this shall be determined according to the place at which the ticket for embarkation was delivered, even if the contract of conveyance was not fulfilled, and according to the place at which the embarkation contract was negotiated, if it is not finally concluded. Consideration for illiterate persons has led to the admission of verbal complaints in place of the written complaints alone permissible in pursuance of §26 of the original Act. In view of the fact that, owing to the increased amounts concerned in the disputes, the emigration inspectors will have decidedly more work, provision has been made for the possibility of supplying them with assistants, chosen from among the magistrates. It is further stipulated that the Emigration Committee are authorised

to engage legal aid to defend claims submitted by emigrants, a stipulation based on the consideration that, from a financial point of view, emigrants stand in an unfavourable position as compared with the transport agencies. Certain decisions of the inspectors and Arbitration Committees are declared subject to appeal; a special Central Committee is to officiate as Court of Appeal. Another new provision fixes the remuneration of the members and secretaries of the Arbitration Committees, and the fees payable for their decisions. Special emphasis is laid on the fact that any contract purporting to deprive emigrants of their rights under the Act is void.

Chapter II. regulates the enlistment of emigrants not bound for oversea ports and the appointment of judicial bodies for this class of emigrant. As already intimated, the standard regulations of §29, paragraphs 1 and 2, of the Act of 1901 were insufficient for this purpose. It was a question, on the one hand, of demanding more stringent guarantees from the enlisting agents, and, on the other, of defining more clearly the obligations both of the enlisting agents and also of the emigrants. For this reason, the enlistment of emigrants not bound for oversea ports must always be in writing; whenever the emigrants are bound for countries in which accident insurance is not compulsory for foreigners, the contract must stipulate the obligation on the part of the contractor to insure the emigrant in accordance with the Italian law. With a view to more thorough legal protection, the provision was inserted to the effect that the Government, in pursuance of the principles laid down in the Act No. 295, dated 15th June, 1893, respecting industrial courts, may appoint "Arbitration Boards" (*collegi di probiuri*) to issue legal decisions or settle disputes arising between emigrants and enlisting agents or contractors concerning labour contracts. Such Arbitration Boards are to consist of the *pretor*, as president, and of one representative of the workers and one of the contractors. They are to be competent in first instance with respect to disputes concerning amounts not exceeding 300 lire. Appeals must be lodged with the Central Committee already mentioned. Collective actions are also permitted.

As regards the penal provisions contained in Chapter III., a fundamental amendment consists in the reintroduction of the minimum penalty, which was eliminated during the debate on the Act of 1901, at the same time as the maximum penalty provided for in the text was reduced. For the details of the amendments, reference should be made to the text. An important point is the increased stringency of the penalties when the offence is committed in respect of a minor, and in the case of an infringement of the prohibition contained in §23, which stipulates that no emigrants are to be sent to, or taken on board at, any foreign port. The inducing of persons to emigrate for purposes of gain is henceforth to be punished, not only when the offence is committed by emigration agencies, but also in the case of other persons, including often secret agents.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA. By the Act of 14th June, 1913 (Text E.B. IX., p. 40), the Union of South Africa regulated the immigration question in a uniform manner. With the exception of a few regulations, the provisions hitherto in force in the provinces of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Transvaal and Orange Free State (*cf.* enumeration of these Acts in E.B. IX., p. 53) have been repealed. The essential point in the South African immigration legislation has always been the treatment of the immigration of Indians. These, as being Asiatics, were considered thoroughly "undesirable" immigrants by the white settlers, but, as subjects of the British Empire, they refused to submit to humiliating restrictions. The different provinces had checked the

immigration of Indians with varying results. The Indian population was most numerous (some 150,000 persons) in Natal, where their services were needed for the cultivation of the sugar plantations. This province had come to an agreement with the Government of India respecting a regular supply of indentured labour. The most stringent preventative measures had been adopted by the Transvaal. When, on 31st May, 1910, the four formerly independent Colonies joined the Union of South Africa, the question arose whether it would be possible to introduce a Federal Act respecting immigration, on the basis of the provisions in force in the provinces of the Cape of Good Hope and Natal, or whether the matter should be settled by provincial regulations—*e.g.*, by limiting the right of immigration of the Indians from Natal to the Transvaal. The Imperial Government notified the South African Government that a uniform regulation would be preferred, but, from the outset, laid down the condition that the position of Indians in Cape Colony and in Natal should not be prejudiced or rendered less favourable.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies, in a communication dated 7th October, 1910, addressed to the Governor-General of the Union, set out the position of the British-Indian subjects in South Africa in the following manner* :—

In the case of the Orange Free State, no grievances existed, and, in the case of Cape Colony, the liberal policy pursued by the Government in respect to the native and coloured population had also given no cause for complaint. In the Transvaal, on the other hand, continual grievances were brought forward. Formerly, the Indians complained of the Pass Laws, the inability to hold land, the exclusion from tramways and sidewalks, the humiliating treatment on railways; later, more especially, about the Asiatic Registration Acts of 1907 and 1908 and the Immigration Act of 1907, and, owing to the passive resistance carried on by the Indians, this controversy had resulted in the imprisonment and deportation of a considerable number of otherwise respectable and law-abiding British subjects of Asiatic origin. The British Indian Association and the leader of the Indian Movement (Mr. M. K. Gandhi) had pledged themselves to relinquish the movement of passive resistance, at least, should: (1) the Asiatic Act of 1907 be repealed, (2) the legal regulation which stipulates that Asiatics, as such, should be prohibited from immigration, be removed, and (3) the exclusion of Asiatics be principally carried out by means of regulations, with the provision that a certain number of educated persons, not exceeding six in any year, should be admitted. The object of the Transvaal legislation, which was to preclude the entrance of any fresh Asiatics, would thus be substantially attained, and the difficulty raised by the Indians, which may perhaps be said to be sentimental, but is none the less real, eliminated. As an example, the Imperial Government had in mind the solution of the problem accepted by the Commonwealth of Australia, namely, the introduction of an examination respecting the degree of education—the so-called “education” or “dictation” test.† “I need hardly repeat in this connection that His Majesty’s Government, while strongly urging that the proscription by Act of Parliament of inhabitants of one part of the Empire by another is open to the gravest objection, both from their own point of view and from that of the sufferers, fully recognised the right of a self-governing community such as the Union to choose the elements of which it shall be constituted. It is in no way their desire to press your Government to admit immigrants whom the people of South Africa are resolved to exclude.

* Correspondence respecting a Bill to regulate immigration into the Union of South Africa, with special reference to Asiatics (Wyman & Sons, London, 1911; price 4d. (Cd. 5579) *Cf.* also the former Government Blue Books concerning legislation respecting Asiatics in the Transvaal (Cd. 3887, 4327, 4584, 5363).

† Act of 23rd December, 1901, since then repeatedly amended, *cf.* Title E.B. VII., p. 324, No. 8, Introduction, p. LXXIV. The provision in question is worded as follows: “3. The immigration into the Commonwealth of any person described in one of the paragraphs of this Section (hereafter termed ‘excluded immigrant’) is prohibited, namely, (a) Any person who fails to pass the dictation test—*i.e.*, who, when the official dictates not less than 50 words in a language previously stipulated, is unable to write them down in the presence of the said official . . .”

They only ask that the exclusion of such immigrants shall not be provided for in a manner which subjects them to unnecessary humiliation." (See p. 3.)

As regards the admission of individual educated Indians, the Imperial Government referred to a concession granted by the Minister (Mr. Smuts) on 26th August, 1909. The Government further urged that persons who are able to write a European language, and whose identity can be otherwise established, should not be subjected to the humiliating identification by means of finger impressions, and that, in the case of other persons, such impressions should only be taken of the thumb of the left hand. The Government also considered the grievances of the resident Indian population of Natal as worthy of careful attention, more especially in so far as they do not concern only matters of administration. The complaint that, under the Immigration Acts, the families of lawfully and permanently resident Indians in Natal may be prohibited from entering the Colonies, they declared to be worthy of special inquiry.

The South African Government declared itself willing, for the time being, within the scope of the provinces, to meet the chief wishes of the Indians, and in January, 1911, drafted a Bill respecting the limitation of immigration. Owing, however, to the close of the Parliamentary Session, it was not possible to bring up the Bill for discussion during the year 1911. In view of the strong opposition on the part of the representatives of the Orange Free State against the admission of educated Indians within the territory of the Province, it is unlikely that the Bill would have met with a favourable reception. A temporary understanding was arrived at between the Minister of the Interior and the leader of the Indians, M. K. Gandhi. On being assured that the outstanding questions would be promptly settled by law, the Indian population of South Africa bound itself to relinquish its passive resistance. This, however, did not put an end to the unrest among the British Indians. Those settled in Cape Colony and in Natal endeavoured, by means of repeated petitions, to obtain the retention of the concessions in force in these Colonies, and also submitted fresh requests. Towards the end of the year the Government published a Bill, somewhat modified in individual points, the second reading of which was fixed for 8th February, 1912; the Bill was, however, strongly opposed during the debate in Parliament, and in spite of pressure on the part of the Imperial Government, it was thrown out.

The failure of the Bill resulted in renewed unrest amongst the Indian element. An influential Indian, Mr. Gokhale, presented the views of his country in confidential discussions with the South African Ministers. On 3rd April, 1913, the Government *Gazette* published a third draft (again somewhat modified) of an Immigration Act. The chief amendments concerned the following points:—(1) Regular Boards of Appeal, similar to the Canadian Boards, were to be established for the settlement of complaints submitted by excluded immigrants; (2) instead of the Australian method of exclusion, the dictation test, the Canadian procedure was to be followed with respect to Asiatics (*cf.* §38 of the Canadian Act of 4th May, 1910; Title E.B. IX., p. 125, No. 3, Introduction, p. XXI.)—*i.e.*, it was to be made possible to exclude persons by Order who, owing to their race or to the kind of occupation in which they were engaged, or their character, would form an undesirable addition to the population. In order, however, not to hurt the sensibility of the Indians, this regulation was worded differently in the Bill, and, in particular, the word "race" was omitted from the text. The dictation examination was retained as an accessory to oppose the immigration of undesirable persons from European countries; (3) "Tuberculosis in an infectious form" was to be added to the reasons for exclusion; (4) in order to prevent secret immigration through Portuguese territory, members of races or classes of persons whose immigration is prohibited, but who were already settled in the Union—in other words,

Indians—were to be bound, on their return from a foreign country, to land at fixed ports; (5) after an absence exceeding three years, the admission of an Indian formerly entitled to settle in the Union was to be decided afresh on the basis of the provisions of the Immigration Act; (6) with respect to the legal standing of Asiatics in the Orange Free State, a special regulation was provided which stipulated, among other things, that, although an Asiatic could acquire the right to settle in the Union, he could not acquire real estate within this Province, nor conduct an industrial or agricultural undertaking.

The Indian community had also many objections to this Bill. The Imperial Government, however, declared itself willing to accept it as an equitable solution of the Indian immigration question. On 30th April, 1913, the Minister of the Interior opened the second reading with a detailed account of the history of the Bill [Further Correspondence relating to a Bill to Regulate Immigration into the Union of South Africa; with special Reference to Asiatics. London: Wyman, 1913; price 5d. (Cd. 6940), p. 20 *et seq.*].

South Africa was determined to exclude Asiatics; this was a matter of self-preservation for the white race. The naming of any race, and consequent exclusion on that account, would as far as possible be avoided in the Act, but it must be made absolutely clear that South Africa deemed the European civilisation the desirable one, from which it expected the development of the country. Educated Indians would be allowed to come into the country in limited numbers (not exceeding 12) for the purpose of being able to advise those already in the country. As regards the inter-provincial movements of the Indians, the Government would endeavour in this difficult question not to limit the rights which had already been granted, in so far as this was not absolutely necessary for administrative purposes. It would be an unfairness to the white inhabitants if the Indians were suddenly granted the right to enter where they had never had the right to enter before. At one time in Natal they had had a huge immigration of agricultural labourers for the sugar and other plantations; the idea, however, had been that, at the expiration of their contract, these people should either enter into a fresh contract or leave the country, and the province had endeavoured to force them out of the country by means of a heavy individual tax; this immigration must not be placed on the same level as the immigration into the other provinces, and to grant free entry to these people for the other provinces would be manifestly unfair both to the whites and to the coloured people. The settlement of Arab traders had been met in Natal by a strict licensing system. In the Orange Free State they had realised from the start what was good for the country. The Bill, therefore, also preserved the rights of this province. Only about 100 Indians were settled there, 90 per cent. of whom were waiters in hotels. It was of importance that the exclusion should be properly carried out and that illegal entry by way of Delagoa Bay should be made impossible. The registration certificate in force in the Transvaal was to be maintained. Identification certificates for Indians wishing to go outside the country were to be introduced similar to those in force in Cape Colony; anyone without such a certificate who remained absent for more than three years must, on his return, obtain admission in the same way as a fresh arrival. A ticklish question was the admission of the wives and children of men already settled in South Africa. An incredible amount of fraud was carried on with the admission of so-called children who had no connection with their alleged parents. For the admission of wives proof was to be required, within the meaning of the decision given by the Transvaal High Court, that the marriage had been monogamous and recognised in India. One race must remain master in South Africa, and they who were masters at present had better remain masters. The Bill must emphasise that immigrants who lived in such a different way and had such a different civilisation as the Indians were undesirable.

During a mass meeting the British Indian Association declared itself opposed to the Bill, which touched their honour, hurt their religious feelings, and rendered doubtful the existence of an Indian community in South Africa, and threatened to adopt again the passive resistance which had been relinquished since the year 1911. Other Indian organisations joined in the protest. Nevertheless, the debate on the Act was concluded during the months of May and

June, 1913. It was sanctioned by the Governor-General on 14th June. Two days later the British Indian Association made a belated attempt to persuade the Governor to refuse his sanction, and submitted the following petition :

View passage Immigration Bill Parliament, my Association would respectfully draw Your Excellency's attention to following objections Bill from standpoint Indian community :—Bill fails to carry out the provisional settlement in that contrary to that settlement it takes away existing rights. It restricts right appeal Supreme Court presently existing. It deprives Indians resident Natal of facility presently enjoyed, re-enter that Province after absence on strength of three years' previous residence, while indentured Indians who have paid £3 tax may not, under Bill, be allowed claim right residence that Province. It takes away right South African-born Indians enter Cape under its existing Statute. Free State difficulty remains as before, in that declaration required from educated Indian immigrant which would not be required from any other immigrant as immigrant. My Association, therefore, earnestly prays Your Excellency to withhold sanction Bill, and so obviate recurrence painful struggle with all its hardships, suffering and sacrifice for community.

The following are the principal provisions of the Act :—The general enforcement of the Act is entrusted to an Immigration Department (§1). As Courts of Appeal for the determination of appeals by immigrants against the findings of the immigration authorities, Boards are appointed according to the requirements, consisting of not less than three persons, which, whenever possible, must be presided over by a magistrate and which have legal jurisdiction (§2). Questions of law, including those respecting domicile, can be transmitted to a superior Court [§3 (2)]. The prohibited immigration [§4 (1)] affects :—(a) Persons deemed by the competent Minister, on economic grounds or on account of their standard or habits of life, to be unsuited to the requirements of the Union, or of any province thereof ; (b) persons unable to read and write any European language, including Yiddish ; (c) persons likely to become a public charge by reason of infirmity of mind or body, or from want of sufficient means ; (d) persons whom, from information received from a British or foreign Government, the competent Minister is led to consider as undesirable inhabitants or visitors ; *i.e.*, prostitutes, kept women, and procurers ; (f) convicted persons ; (g) mentally deficient or insane persons, and also persons suffering from serious physical afflictions, in so far as their support is not secured ; (h) persons afflicted with leprosy, or with any infectious, contagious or loathsome disease ; persons suffering from tuberculosis must be provided with a special permit to enter the Union. The regulation respecting the exclusion of persons deemed by the Minister, on economic grounds or on account of their standard or habits of life, to be unsuited to the requirements of the Union or of any province thereof (*i.e.*, the regulation which is to render possible the exclusion of Indians by Order) may not, however, be applied in Cape of Good Hope or Natal in the case of persons who, upon the coming into force of the Act, were entitled to reside in the said provinces, or who show that they are able to comply with certain requirements stipulated in the Acts hitherto in force there ; those persons also who hold certificates of registration as defined in the existing Transvaal Act, are not affected by the Act [§4, 2 (a) and (b)]. The immigration prohibition does not apply to the following persons (§5) :—(a) Members of the British Army or Navy ; (b) officers and crews of foreign ships ; (c) foreign envoys ; (d) as a rule, persons who enter the Union in virtue of a State agreement with a neighbouring territory ; (e) persons born in South Africa before the commencement of this Act whose parents, at the time of the birth, were entitled to unrestricted residence therein, and also persons born after the coming into force of this Act whose parents at the time of the birth were domiciled within the Union ; (f) all persons already domiciled in any province

of the Union, with the exception of the classes of criminals, named above; (g) the wife or the children under the age of 16 years of persons exempted by paragraph (f), such relationship must, however, be proved to the satisfaction of the immigration officer or, in case of appeal, to the satisfaction of the Board; the immigration permit is also valid when the marriage has been celebrated outside the Union according to the rites of any religious faith, in so far as such marriage is of a strictly monogamous character; (h) under certain conditions, agricultural or domestic servants, skilled artisans, workmen or miners of European descent; the above-named persons must, however, upon request, be able to procure a duly authorised certificate to the effect that they have engaged themselves to enter immediately the service of an employer of repute, at adequate wages and for a period of not less than one year. Illegal immigration is punished with imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months and with removal from the Union (§6). Certain special stringent regulations in force in the Orange Free State are maintained (§7). Prohibited immigrants are not entitled to obtain a licence to carry on any trade or to acquire interest in land in the Union, or (as the case may be) in the provinces, wherein their residence is unlawful (§8). The immigration or police officers may arrest persons suspected of being prohibited immigrants without a warrant, if there is reason to fear evasion (§9). With respect to the measures to be adopted for the prevention of illegal immigration, the powers of the immigration authorities and the procedure to be adopted for the control of immigration (§§17 *et seq.*), reference should be made to the text of the Act (pp. 54 *et seq.*). Any person found guilty of deception with regard to immigration, or who aids and abets illegal immigration, is liable to a fine of £100, which can be replaced by imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months, or to imprisonment without the option of a fine (§20). Any person who resists an exclusion order or who, having been excluded from the Union, returns without lawful authority, can be arrested without a warrant and removed (§21). Moreover, several misdemeanours not connected with immigration can be punished by removal from the Union (§22). The provision, which is intended to make the admission of certain individual educated Indians possible (§25), states that it is left to the discretion of the competent Minister to exempt, under conditions to be imposed by Order, certain persons from the immigration prohibition, or to grant them a temporary permit of residence; the Minister may also, in his discretion, issue certificates of identity to persons entitled to reside within the Union who wish to go temporarily to a foreign country, in order to facilitate their subsequent return; finally, the Minister may authorise certain authorities outside the Union to issue to persons intending to immigrate into the Union a certificate that they are exempt from the provisions of §4 (1) (a)—*i.e.*, that they are not persons who, on economic grounds or on account of standard or habits of life, are not suited to become residents in the Union or of one of its provinces. The Act came into force on 1st August, 1913.*

2.1. Labour Legislation for Particular Trades.

2.10. AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY.

CANADA: British Columbia. The existing Act, relating to liens on the wages of woodmen (Chapter 194 of the Revised Statutes of 1897) was somewhat modified by amending Acts of 8th April, 1905 (Title E.B. IX., p. 126, No. 4).

* With respect to the further development of the Indian question, compare the Blue Book: "Correspondence relating to the Immigrant Regulation Act and other matters affecting Asiatics in South Africa." (London: Wyman, 1913, price 8½d.) (Cd. 7111.)

and of 10th March, 1910 (Title E.B. IX., p. 127, No. 22), especially in regard to the terms "logs or timber" and "labour, service and services" and by the addition of a regulation, in virtue of which, where logs are supplied by contract, the contractor must, before making a payment, inspect the wages lists, and, should the workers not already have received their wages, he must deduct the amount due from the sum payable by him, as he would otherwise be held liable for such wages.

Nova Scotia. An Act relating to woodmen's liens was issued on 13th May, 1913 (Title E.B., p. 130, No. 16). Every person employed on timbering work, within the province of Nova Scotia, has a lien on the timber cut, up to the amount of the wages due to him. His claim has priority over all other claims, with the exception of claims which the Crown may have upon such logs or timber.

Ontario. The scope of the Act relating to liens for the wages of woodmen (Chapter 154 of the Revised Statute Law) was somewhat extended by the Act of 13th April, 1909 (Extract E.B. IX., p. 130, No. 2), to amend the Revised Statutes for the Province (Chapter 70). This Act added cord-wood to the products liable to lien. An Act amending the "Division Courts Act" (Chapter 60 of the Revised Statute Law) of 13th April, 1909 (Extract E.B. IX., p. 130, No. 3), further provides that, notwithstanding agreements to the contrary contained in the contract of employment of a woodman, the Court of the particular Division in which the contract of hiring was made is competent in regard to claims for wages.

[See also :—2.03, Canada (British Columbia), Finland ; 2.05, Canada (Ontario) ; 2.06, Austria ; 4.2, Germany.]

2.101. FISHERIES.

GREECE. By an Act of 10th/23rd March, 1910 (Text E.B. IX., p. 87), Greece regulated sponge fishing by means of diving apparatus. In order to provide technical training for persons wishing to exercise the occupation of diver in sponge fisheries, schools for divers have been established in Hydra and Ægina, in which instruction is given during two months in every year. Any young man, who is not more than 20 years of age, who is physically fit, and especially who does not suffer from any lung, heart, ear or nose trouble, and who wishes to train for the occupation of diver or of captain or overseer of a diver's boat, may attend the divers' school. The period of instruction is to be at least one month for each scholar. Any person who has attained the degree of proficiency required will be given a diver's book, or a captain's or overseer's certificate. In order to obtain an engagement on a divers' boat, the applicant must be in possession of a diver's book or certificate, and also of a doctor's certificate respecting his physical fitness. A permit to sail may only be issued to a divers' boat after the lists of the crews and the equipment of the boat have been found to be in satisfactory order. Any divers' boat which, whilst fishing for sponge, is met with at a place where the depth exceeds the limit stated in the permit, will forfeit the said permit. The number of divers to be carried by a divers' boat varies in accordance with the depth at which the work of diving is carried on ; it is stipulated that not less than four divers must be carried by boats working at a maximum depth of 18 fathoms, not less than six at 25 fathoms and eight for depths exceeding 25 fathoms. The contracts of service must be drawn up in legal form. The fees, which the captains of divers' boats must pay when engaging divers and when obtaining permits to sail, and also the proceeds from the sale of sponges having a smaller diameter than that stipulated in the regulations, are to be

added to the fund for assisting divers. Further regulations respecting working conditions and the measures to be adopted for the protection of the health of divers will be issued by order. Captains of divers' boats must immediately hand over for treatment to the nearest doctor every diver who has been injured. Divers who are compelled to interrupt their work owing to sickness must subsequently make good the work they were thus unable to carry out. The captain must immediately notify the commander of the man-of-war superintending the sponge fishery of every case of death or sickness which may occur amongst the diving staff. Sponge-fishing is prohibited on Sundays. Detailed provisions regulate the superintendence of sponge fishing during the fishing period by a warship sent to the African coast, the assistance to be given to injured divers and their dependants out of the Marine Pensions Fund, to which are added for this purpose the special funds for the assistance of divers, and the penalties imposed in the event of infringements. An Order, already mentioned above, in pursuance of the Act (Text E.B. IX., p. 91), was issued on 25th February/9th March, 1912. It contains regulations respecting the equipment of boats used in the sponge fishery, provisions as regards the food to be supplied to the divers, directions for lowering and drawing up the divers and for the first-aid to be rendered to a diver attacked with diver's paralysis. The duration of the stay of divers at a depth is limited in the following manner: one hour at 10-15 fathoms, 20 minutes at 15-20 fathoms, 15 minutes at 20-25 fathoms, 10 minutes at 25-30 fathoms, five minutes at 30-35 fathoms, three minutes at 35-40 fathoms. The drawing up of the divers must proceed so slowly that it takes not less than 30 seconds per fathom; at every other fathom it must be interrupted every one minute. After a diver has been employed continuously for a period of two months, he must be granted 14 days leave in which to recuperate.

ITALY. The Ministerial Decree of 4th June, 1913, respecting the sponge-fishery which is published in E.B. IX., p. 94, sanctions the principles and the directions to be observed by persons engaged in the occupation of diving as regards the time which may be spent in deep water. These very detailed principles and advice deal with the preparations necessary before entering the water, the descent, the time spent in deep water, the possibility of accidents occurring, the duties of persons in charge of the diving apparatus while the diver is under water, the method of raising the diver to the surface, first aid in the case of accidents, and the method of using artificial respiration.

[See also 4.2, Norway.]

2.11. MINES, Etc.

CANADA: British Columbia. The British Columbian Coal Mines Act (Chapter 138 of the Revised Statutes of 1897) has been repeatedly amended (*cf.* the Titles of the Amending Acts, E.B. IX., p. 126, Nos. 2, 3, 6, 14, 15, 16, p. 127, No. 21). Thus, for instance, the Amending Act of 8th April, 1905 (Chapter 35), settled a disputed point by expressly extending the penal regulations of the original Act to infringements of the eight-hour day introduced by the Act to amend the Statute Law of 1903-4 (Chapter 38). Chapter 36, of the same date stipulated that certain positions of trust or responsibility might not be filled by Chinamen or by persons who are unable to speak English (banksmen, onsetters, signalmen, brakesmen, switchmen, furnacemen, engineers, etc.). The Act of 12th March, 1906, modified the regulations relating to the qualifications necessary in the case of applicants for a certificate of competency, and imposed on mineowners the duty of

providing one ambulance box for every 100 workers. A few safety measures, in regard to apparatus for raising and lowering the men, were provided for in the two Amending Acts of the year 1909, dated 9th March (Chapters 33 and 34), and the regulations concerning the Board of Examiners, which has the duty of granting the certificates of competency, have been re-drafted. The following modifications were introduced into the original Act by an Act dated 10th March, 1910 :—The superintendent must immediately notify any danger which might arise in a mine owing to the vicinity of another old or abandoned pit, to the Minister of Mines, who will then instruct the Chief Inspector to inspect the district ; in addition, oxygen-helmets must be provided in every coal-mine, and mine rescue-stations must also be erected by the Lieutenant Governor-in-Council. The whole coal mining legislation was amended and consolidated by the Act of 1st March, 1911 (Title E.B. IX., p. 127, No. 24). In this connection it is only necessary to mention that no boys under the age of 15 years and no girls and women of any age may be employed on work in mines ; boys under the age of 14 years may not even work at the surface ; no shift may exceed eight hours, calculated from bank to bank, with the proviso that certain employees (onsetters, bottomers or cagers, pumpmen, stablemen, etc.) may be employed for not more than $8\frac{1}{2}$ hours, reckoned from bank to bank, and also that overtime may be worked when necessitated by a weekly change of shift.

The so-called "Labour Regulation Act of 1907" (Act of 27th March, 1907, Text E.B. V., p. 251, No. 1) introduced the eight-hour day for smelter workmen, but did not allow for the need of overtime work which might arise in connection with the changing of shifts. This was remedied by an Amending Act of 7th March, 1908 (Title E.B. IX., p. 126, No. 12), which provides that, on days when shifts change, the men may be employed for whatever longer period may be necessary to make the change.

Nova Scotia. The Coal Mines Act, consolidated on 16th April, 1908 (Extract E.B. IV., p. 311, No. 2), and amended during the following year, has been subjected to a further series of amendments. Two of the three amending Acts of the year 1910 (Chapters 36 to 38, of 22nd April and 30th March respectively ; Title E.B. IX., p. 129, Nos. 2, 3 and 6), are of importance. The first alters the composition of the Board appointed to examine candidates for the certificate of competency for managers, underground managers and overmen ; this Board will in future consist of the Inspector of Mines, two managers of mines, three experienced miners, two persons appointed by the Commissioner, and such deputy inspectors required by the inspector. It also provides for a new division of the districts for the purposes of the examinations, and lays down new regulations for the examinations. The second Act introduces a few modifications into the provisions relating to the inspection of mines ; the powers conferred on the inspectors are extended to the deputy inspectors. In addition, a few provisions for the prevention of accidents are rendered more stringent. Of the amending Acts issued during the year 1911 (Chapters 30 and 31, of 31st March ; Title E.B. Nos. 8 and 9), the first stipulates that in mining undertakings, where the use of closed safety lamps is legally enforced, lighting-stations must be arranged, and also contains a few further safety provisions. The other, like the Act mentioned below, of 31st March, 1911 (Title E.B. IX., p. 129, No. 7), to amend the Metalliferous Mines Act, extends the scope of application of the Act to such mines, whether the minerals are held under lease from the Crown or are the property of the owner of the soil. The Coal Mines Regulation Act has also been subjected to several

modifications during the year 1912 :—The Amending Act (Chapter 61, of 3rd May, 1912 ; Title E.B. IX., p. 130, No. 12) again deals with the examination for managers, underground managers and overmen. etc. A special Board is appointed to prepare the questions to be set to the competitors, the members of which must not, at the same time, be members of the actual Examination Board. The Examination Board now consists of :—Three managers of mines, two experienced miners, actually engaged in coal mining in Nova Scotia, two persons nominated by the Commissioner, one of whom must be a mechanical engineer holding a first-class certificate of competency, and two mechanical engineers holding first-class certificates of competency. The amending Act (Chapter 62, of 3rd May, 1912 ; Title E.B. IX., p. 130, No. 13), renders the legal regulations for the prevention of explosion more stringent : for instance, only shot-firers are allowed to carry keys for opening the safety lamps, matches or lighting materials. In the amending Act (Chapter 43, of 13th May, 1913 ; Title E.B. IX., p. 130, No. 19), the use of certain electric lamps, constructed in accordance with a design approved by the authorities, is permitted, on condition that such lamps are never used for the purposes of examination for the detection of inflammable gases. The amending Act (Chapter 44, of the same date ; Title E.B. IX., p. 130, No. 20), gives to the Governor-in-Council the right to issue, by Order, regulations for carrying out the Coal Mines Regulation Act.

The scope of application of the repeatedly amended Metalliferous Mines Act of Nova Scotia (Chapter 20 of the Revised Statutes of 1900) was, by an amending Act of 31st March, 1911 (Title E.B. IX., p. 129, No. 7), extended to all mines (with the exception of coal mines subject to special regulations), whether the minerals are held under lease from the Crown or are the property of the owner of the soil, and also to quarries. The consolidation of the legislation relating to metalliferous mines by the Act of 13th May, 1913 (Title E.B. IX., p. 130, No. 17), adds a few modifications to the existing Regulations and renders them somewhat more stringent, especially in regard to the storage of explosives and detonators, to signalling and the fencing of shafts. The provisions relating to the employment of young persons remain unaltered : the age of admission is 12 years. Boys between the ages of 12 and 16 years who have satisfactorily passed through Grade VII., may be employed for a maximum of 55 hours per week and 10 hours per day, both above and below ground.

An Act of 3rd May, 1912 (Title E.B. IX., p. 130, No. 15), to amend the Consolidated Mining Act of 31st March, 1911, increased the existing royalty on coal from 10 cents to 12½ cents per ton. In addition, the coal set aside for the home consumption of the miners and for the working of the mines is no longer exempt from taxation in unlimited quantities ; the amount of coal thus exempted has been reduced to 10 per cent. of the coal extracted.

Ontario. By an amending Act of 13th April, 1909 (Title E.B. IX., p. 130, No. 1), the Consolidated Mines Act for the Province of Ontario, dated 14th April, 1908 (Extract E.B. III., p. 164, No. 1), was subjected to a series of amendments which aim at securing greater safety in regard to explosives, blastings, hoists, etc. The fines stipulated for infringements of the regulations relating to the working of mines are increased to a considerable extent, both for the employers and the workers, and contraventions committed by the wilful act or negligence of the accused, which are calculated to endanger the safety of those employed or to cause serious personal injury, can now be punished even by imprisonment. An amending Act of 24th March, 1911 (Title E.B. IX., p. 132, No. 18), regulates in detail the use of electricity in mining undertakings.

Quebec. The Mining Law for the Province of Quebec (Revised Statute Law of 1909, §§2098 *et seq.*) has been amended and supplemented in various respects by an Act of 14th March, 1911 (Title E.B. IX., p. 158, No. 10). A new provision (§2213a), in pursuance of which fatal or serious accidents in mines and quarries must be immediately notified to the Minister, is the only one of importance from the point of view of labour legislation.

FRANCE. The Act of 29th June, 1905 (Text F.B. IV., p. 221, No. 2), respecting the hours of work in mines, limited the working day of hewers in coal mines to 8 hours, allowing for a transitional period of $4\frac{1}{2}$ years. Four days after the publication of this Act, on 3rd July, 1905, the deputy Basly introduced a new draft Bill, in accordance with which the benefit of the 8-hour day was to be extended to all workers in mines and stone quarries, both above and below ground. The Chamber adopted this proposal on 5th July, 1907, limiting it, however, to workers below ground in coal mines. The Chamber further adopted the provision that temporary exceptions might still only be granted in the event of accidents and for reasons of safety or national defence, and made mine owners or managers liable to penalties in the event of infringements. The Bill passed by the Chamber was submitted to the Senate on 22nd November, 1910, and was there taken into consideration as a matter of urgency. The Senate gave its assent, in particular, to the following amendments:—Although the 8-hour day is to apply in principle, yet the working day for members of the staff employed on work connected with loading and coal-carrying may be prolonged to 9 hours, and for horse-drivers, overseers, etc., by way of an Order ("consigne"), even to more than 9 hours; 90 hours' overtime had been provided for, but it was made permissible, by Ministerial decision, to increase this number to 150 in the event of industrial crises due to shortage of fuel. On 28th March, 1912, the text, as amended by the Senate was returned to the Chamber of Deputies, which considered it from 28th March to 30th March, and again materially amended it in the interests of the workers (by a more exact interpretation of the term "shift"; by limiting the cases in which, by an Order, certain classes of workers might be compelled to work for an increasing number of hours; by the provision that the time for the commencement and termination of the descent, the time and duration of the intervals, etc., must be notified to the workers; by reducing overtime to 30 hours per annum; by including workers in slate quarries and metal ore mines). The Senate, which on 14th November, 1913, again discussed the Bill, struck out the workers in slate quarries and metal ore mines, and wished to make the benefits of the Act directly applicable only to hewers; the loading and barrow-men were to work $8\frac{1}{2}$ hours per day for a transitional period of 3 years; the maximum number of hours of overtime was to remain 150. In its sitting of 24th November, the Chamber limited the transitional period for barrow-men, etc., to two years and the number of hours of overtime to 60. It further unanimously sanctioned a motion, put by the Deputy Jaurès and others and adopted by the Minister of Labour on behalf of the Government, concerning the urgent introduction of a Bill to extend the 8-hour day to metal-ore mines and slate quarries. On 24th December, 1913, the two Chambers came to an agreement in regard to the text which is now known as the Act of 31st December, 1913 (Text E.B. IX., p. 5), to amend §§9, 12, 160 and 164 of Book II. of the Labour Code concerning work in mines. The Act contains the following provisions:—

The maximum working day of 8 hours will, in future, apply to all workers employed underground, and not only to hewers; this period will henceforth be specially calculated for every shift and for every class of worker. The

8-hour shift runs as hitherto from the time when the last workers enter the shaft to the time when the first workers to ascend arrive at the surface. A new regulation is one which stipulates that, in mines which are entered by means of adits, the working period must be calculated from the arrival at the face of the adit, or, when the latter is at a distance of more than 1,200 m. from the opening and if no mechanical means for traversing the adit are available to the workers, from the time of arrival at the 1,200th metre in the said adit to the time of return to the same point. The provision is omitted which was hitherto in force to the effect that the Minister of Labour had the power to grant exceptions for mining enterprises in regard to which the enforcement of the 8-hour day would endanger the stability of the undertaking. The provision that the period of rest was to be included in the duration of the shift, and that the workers were to have facilities to leave the mine during the legally stipulated periods, is also omitted. The following provisions are new :—The duration of the period of attendance of the enginemen and their assistants, hangers-on, horse-drivers and their assistants, stablemen, shot-firers, special workers charged with the upkeep of the shafts and the apparatus serving for the circulation of air and water, and also those not employed on the ordinary work of the mine, can be fixed in deviation from the usual provisions by an Order (consigne) signed by the Engineer-in-Chief of the Mineral District, after consultation with the miners' delegate. This Order must be brought to the knowledge of the persons interested by notices posted up. A similar Order must make known to the workers of each shift and of each class the hour when descent commences and terminates, the duration of the collective intervals of rest, the hour at which the means of ascending will be placed at the disposal of the workers, and also the total time to be taken in the ascent. The total time to be taken in the ascent of one shift may not exceed that for the descent by more than one quarter of an hour ; nevertheless, in cases of necessity and with the consent of the Engineer-in-Chief, this difference may be extended to not more than half-an-hour. It is prohibited to employ workers in any manner contrary to the provisions of the said Order, nevertheless, workers may not be prevented from descending after the regular hour fixed by the regulations for their particular class, in which case only their ascent is regulated by the provisions for their particular shift and class.

As hitherto, the principle, that agreements and customs which fix a shorter working period for certain industries are not affected by the legal regulations, remains in force. Temporary exceptions may still be granted by the Engineer-in-Chief in the case of accidents or for reasons of safety ; in the event of imminent danger the owner of the undertaking may extend the working day, on his own responsibility, previous to receiving the authorisation of the Engineer-in-Chief. In regard to overtime work, the Engineer-in-Chief could hitherto grant permission as he thought best ; but, henceforth the owner of the undertaking may prolong the period of work by 2 hours per day for a maximum of 60 hours per annum by simply giving notice to the Engineer of Mines ; in case of exceptional crisis due to scarcity of fuel or in the interest of national defence, the Government may authorise supplementary exemptions. Infringements are punished by the penalties stipulated in the Code of Labour, provided that the workers are exempt from punishment when they remain in the mine after the hour fixed by the Regulations with a view to rendering assistance in case of accident, in order to avert danger, or by reason of *force majeure* ; and the same applies when the fact that the working day has been exceeded is due to a personal and exceptional infringement on the part of the worker. The Act came into force six months after its publication, namely, on

1st July, 1914; as a temporary measure, the working day for all the staff specially employed in loading and hauling may be extended to $8\frac{1}{2}$ hours during a further period of two years from the coming into force of the Act.

GERMANY. The provisions hitherto in force respecting the management of works in the iron industry (Notification of 19th December, 1908; Text E.B. III., p. 333) were repealed and replaced by new regulations contained in a Notification dated 4th May, 1914 (Text E.B. IX., p. 161). The scope of the Notification has not been altered. On the other hand, the regulations, which stipulate that a register must be kept with respect to the working hours and overtime work, have been extended to work done on Sundays and holidays. The provisions with regard to intervals of rest have, on the whole, remained unaltered. In shifts lasting longer than 8 hours, intervals amounting together to not less than 2 hours must be allowed, one of which must be of at least 1 hour's duration, and fall between the end of the 5th and the beginning of the 10th (hitherto 9th) working hours; where the nature of the undertaking or the interests of the workers make it seem advisable, this latter interval may, by way of exception, be reduced to half-an-hour, provided always that the total duration of the intervals amounts to 2 hours, and that there are well-arranged premises for taking meals in the immediate proximity of the working-place. As hitherto, in the case of shifts not exceeding 11 hours, permission may be granted for the reduction to 1 hour of the total duration of the intervals when this seems advisable in the interests of the workers. An important amendment deals with the duration of the uninterrupted period of rest. Formerly every worker had to be granted an uninterrupted period of rest amounting to not less than 8 hours before commencing the regular daily working shift, except in the case of changing shifts. The duration of the uninterrupted period of rest has now been prolonged to 10 hours; this requirement, however, only applies to those workers whose regular shift exceeds 8 hours. The regulations relating to working hours are also new. Apart from the regular changes of shift, they may not be extended, even by overtime work, to more than 16 hours, including intervals; workers may only be employed for 24 hours when shifts are changed, provided they are freed from every kind of work for a period of 12 hours previous and 12 hours subsequent to such shift. As hitherto, the regulations respecting intervals and working hours do not apply to urgent work in cases of emergency. A new provision requires that in the event of such emergency work, the industrial inspector (hitherto the local police authority) must be notified in writing within three days, indicating the reasons and the number of workers employed on the said work. The new regulations came into force on 1st December, 1914.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND. The existing Coal Mines Acts have been consolidated and partly amended by the Act dated 16th December, 1911 (Extract E.B. IX., p. 9). The Act applies to "mines of coal, mines of stratified iron stone, mines of shale and mines of fireclay." In Part I., dealing with the management, the provision concerning managers is of special importance; the workers may appoint, at their own expense, two persons, who are or who have been practical working miners, as inspectors, with the right to inspect every part of the mine at least once every month, accompanied by the mine-owner or his officials; in the event of accidents, of which notice is required under the Act, these persons may visit the place where the accident occurred accompanied by a legal adviser or a mining engineer selected by the workmen; the mine-owner is bound to afford them every facility for carrying out their duties. Part II. contains extensive provisions as to safety, which include,

in particular, rules for preventing the collection of coal-dust. Part III. contains provisions as to the health of the workers. Upon request of at least two-thirds of the workmen employed in a mine, the owner of the mine must provide baths and facilities for drying clothes, if the workers undertake to pay half the cost of the maintenance of such accommodation, including interest on the capital expenditure, not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum, provided that such cost does not exceed 3d. per week per worker. The workmen's contribution (equal to half of the cost and maintenance and not exceeding three-halfpence per man per week) may be deducted from the wages. The baths must be under the control of a committee consisting half of representatives of the owner, and half of workmen. Sandstone and other highly silicious rock must be drilled only by a wet method, in order to prevent fibroid phthisis. Written notice is to be given of every case of disease occasioned by the nature of the employment (which diseases are to be specified from time to time in an Order made by the Secretary of State for the purpose). Part IV. contains rules with respect to notice of accidents in mines, and Part V. deals with the regulations to be issued in pursuance of the Act. Part VI. contains provisions with respect to the employment of boys, girls and women. Boys under the age of 14 years (formerly 13 years) and girls and women of any age are not allowed to be employed below ground. The employment above ground of boys and girls of more than 13 years of age (formerly 12 years) is permitted, but for not more than 54 hours per week and 10 hours per day, and not between the hours of 9 p.m. and 5 a.m. nor on Sundays, or after 2 p.m. on Saturdays. Between two working periods an interval of at least 12 hours must be granted. After a period of at most 5 hours' continuous work an interval for meals of at least half-an-hour, and, in the case of a worker being employed continuously for more than 8 hours, one or several intervals for meals, of a total duration of at least one and a half hours, must be granted. The same regulations as to working hours hold good for women. Boys, girls or women may not be employed in lifting, carrying or moving loads exceeding their strength. The period of employment and the times allowed for meals must be specified in a notice affixed at the mine; in addition to this, the owners must keep a register of the persons protected under the Act. Wages must be paid weekly, if so requested by a majority of the workers, and such payment may not take place on licensed premises. Part VII. contains rules with respect to inspectors of mines. Part VIII. deals with penal provisions and various other provisions, as, for instance, concerning the settlement of disputes, for which purpose a reference committee is constituted, consisting of the Lord Chief Justice of England and the Lord President of the Court of Session and a person specially qualified in mining knowledge appointed by them; this committee selects suitable referees. As regards the details of this procedure, we refer to the text (E.B. IX., p. 11).

In pursuance of the Coal Mines Act, a number of rules and orders were issued in 1912 and 1913.

An Order, dated 27th February, 1912 (Title E.B. IX., p. 15, No. 5), respecting the qualifications of surveyors, and an Order dated 1st August, 1912 (Title E.B. IX., p. 19, No. 14), respecting the times and places for holding examinations of mine officials and mine workers to be held by the Board for Mining Examinations, have reference to Part I. of the Act. The Board for Mining Examinations consists, in accordance with §8 of the Act, of six representatives of the owners, six representatives of the workmen, the Chief Inspector and two divisional inspectors, as well as two persons eminent in mining and

scientific knowledge, and grants first and second-class certificates of competency. Particulars concerning the procedure to be followed in the said examinations and the necessary qualifications of the candidates are contained in Rules dated 1st August, 1912, and 18th March, 1913 (Title E.B. IX., p. 19, Nos. 14, 15 and 16, and p. 20, No. 25). As regards Part II. (provisions as to safety), the following Orders have been issued in pursuance of the Act :—An Order dated 21st May, 1912 (Title E.B. IX., p. 17, No. 10), prescribes the manner in which miners are to be searched, before entering the mine, for prohibited articles, the use of which might cause an explosion of fire-damp, such as matches, lighters and smoking utensils. By means of an Order dated 24th October, 1912 (E.B. IX., p. 20, No. 20), the use of certain apparatus for re-lighting safety lamps electrically is authorised under certain conditions. Orders dated 13th March, 18th April, 3rd May, 27th June and 26th August, 1913 (E.B. IX., p. 20, No. 24 ; p. 21, Nos. 28 and 29 ; p. 22, Nos. 33 and 35), authorise the use of certain types of safety lamps. The Orders dated 21st May and 15th October, 1912, 31st March, and 1st September, 1913 (Title E.B. IX., p. 17, No. 10 ; p. 20, No. 19 ; p. 21, No. 27 ; p. 22, No. 37), deal with the storage and use of explosives. General Regulations dated 1st April, 1913 (Title E.B. IX., p. 21, No. 27), deal with the hours of employment of winding enginemen, in pursuance of §§57 and 86 of the Act. According to these Regulations, the working hours must not, as a rule, exceed 8 hours [§57 (3) of the Act] ; this rule, however, is subject to the following modifications :—

1.—Where winding is carried on at a shaft by a succession of shifts, a winding engineman may, for the purpose of changing shifts, be employed on one day in the week up to 16 hours or for two shifts of 8 hours respectively, provided that there is an interval of at least 8 hours between the termination of his employment in one shift and the commencement of his employment in the next shift, and that the period of his employment does not, on the average of any three consecutive weeks, exceed 8 hours per working day.

2.—When winding is carried on at a shaft by a succession of shifts and for the purpose of replacing a fellow workman who is absent in consequence of sudden illness or accident, etc., he may be employed up to 12 hours on the day in question, or he may be employed on a system of 8-hour shifts, with an interval of 8 hours between each shift, provided that such exceptional employment does not last longer than 6 weeks.

3.—Where winding is carried on at a shaft by a succession of shifts and, in consequence of excessive strain in the work of a winding engineman during certain times, a shortening of his working time below 8 hours appears necessary in the interest of the safety of the working, one of the other winding enginemen, being on duty on the same day at the same shaft, may be employed for a period exceeding 8 hours, but not for more than 10 hours.

4.—Where winding is carried on at a shaft by a succession of shifts and the winding enginemen employed at that shaft have agreed, with the consent of the manager, to be absent in turn from the end of their shift on Saturday to the commencement of their shift on Monday, each of the winding enginemen may be employed for not more than 16 hours both on Saturday and on Sunday in not more than two weeks in any three or for alternate shifts of 16, 12 and 12 hours, or on a system of 8-hour shifts, provided that an interval of at least 8 hours elapses between the termination of the employment in one shift and the commencement of employment in the next shift, and provided notice of this arrangement is affixed by the manager in the engine-house.

5.—If only one shift of workers enters the mine each day and mineral is not wound before the descent or after the ascent of that shift, a winding engineman may be employed for not more than 10½ hours per day.

6.—If, in a mine, the output of which does not exceed 100 tons per day, only two shifts (one mineral-getting and one repairing shift) per day are worked, and if mineral is wound or got only during the time that the mineral-getting shift is below the surface, the winding engineman may be employed up to 9 hours.

7.—If it should be necessary for individual persons to enter a mine in which temporarily no work is being carried on, and if any person not otherwise employed as a winding engineman is entrusted with the working of the engine, such person may be employed for more than 8, but not more than 12, hours per day.

8.—In the case of breakdown or accidents requiring the continuous attendance of a winding engineman in the interests of the safety of the men or animals employed in the mine, such winding engineman may continue to be employed at the engine after the end of his shift and until it is possible to have him relieved. The working time-table of every winding engineman must be posted up in the engine-room and the enginemen must enter each day in a register the hour of the commencement and termination of their work.

Decrees dated 29th August and 4th September, 1913 (Title E.B. IX., p. 22, Nos. 36 and 38), contain detailed regulations made in pursuance of the provisions of §§77 and 86, Part III. (provisions as to health), of the Act concerning baths and facilities for drying clothes. The bathing accommodation is to consist of spray or douche baths supplied with water of a temperature as near as may be to 100° Fahr., arranged in rooms of ample size, well lighted and ventilated, kept in proper condition and heated during use up to 60–75° Fahr. Each bath must be contained in a cabinet constructed so as to secure privacy. One douche bath must be provided for every six men of the largest shift. The building in which the baths are arranged is to be constructed of non-inflammable material and to have a cement floor capable of being easily drained and cleaned. No water which is liable to cause injury to health shall be used for the baths; any water which absorbs from an acid solution of permanganate of potash in 4 hours at 60° Fahr. more than 0·5 gramme of oxygen per gallon of water is deemed to be injurious to health. The floor of the building, the cabinets and the inside walls up to a height of 7ft., must be thoroughly cleaned once every day (and still more frequently where the work is carried on by several shifts), and the whole building must be thoroughly cleaned at least once every 10 days. Every person using the accommodation must be supplied with soap and be given a clean towel, for his sole use, at least once a week, or as often as the person in charge of the baths may think necessary. The roof space of the building is to be arranged for drying clothes. The committee superintending the accommodation (Committee of Management) is to consist of three representatives of the owner of the mine and three representatives of the workmen liable to contribute to the cost of maintenance of the accommodation. The functions of the committee are determined by detailed regulations.

On the 10th July, 1913 (Title E.B. IX., p. 22, No. 34), the detailed general regulations referred to in Part V., §86, of the Act were issued, with respect to the conduct and guidance of the persons assisting in the management of mines or employed in or about mines in view of the prevention of accidents, the protection of life and health, and the maintenance of good order. Particular interest attaches to the provisions, which have been incorporated in an unaltered form from the Order dated 2nd April, 1912 (Title E.B. IX., p. 16, No. 7), in pursuance of §1 of the Mine Accident (Rescue and Aid) Act of 3rd August, 1910 (Text E.B. VI., p. 32, No. 4), concerning the rescue brigades which must be established in all coal mines; mines employing less than 100 workers below the surface may be exempted under certain conditions from this obligation. For 250 or a smaller number of workers below the surface one rescue brigade must be provided; for 251–700 workers, two brigades; for 701–1,000, three brigades and for more than 1,000 workers below the surface, four brigades. Every rescue brigade is to consist of five carefully selected and trained miners and the necessary apparatus and appliances (respiration apparatus, mine plans, animals for testing the existence of carbon monoxide, electric lamps, oxygen apparatus, safety lamps, bandaging outfits) must always be at hand. Mines employing less than 100 workers below the surface must join a central rescue station which is to be provided in a corresponding manner, with rescue brigades and the necessary appliances.

The following regulations, in pursuance of Part VIII. (Supplementary provisions) of the Coal Mines Act, 1911,* have been issued :—

An Order of 22nd June, 1912 (Title E.B. IX., p. 17, No. 12), prescribing the procedure to be observed for ascertaining the views of miners in the cases provided for in the Act. This must, as a rule, be done by a clear majority of hands at a meeting of miners ; upon request of the mine-owner or of not less than one-tenth of the workers having a right to vote, or if desired by the Secretary of State, a secret ballot must be ordered. Two Orders of 17th October, 1912, and 8th January, 1913 (Title E.B. IX., p. 20, Nos. 18 and 21), refer to the duties of the referees, provided for in §§116 and 117 of the Act, which principally concern the investigation of objections by mine-owners or miners against the general or special regulations issued by the Secretary of State.

[See also :—2'01, United Kingdom ; 2'03, Canada (British Columbia) ; 2'05, Canada (British Columbia), Austria (Moravia) ; 2'5, Canada (British Columbia) ; 2'6, Canada (Nova Scotia) ; 4'0, Canada (Nova Scotia), South Africa.]

2'12. STONE AND EARTH INDUSTRIES.

[See 2'01, Germany ; 2'02, Greece ; 2'03, France.]

2'13. METAL TRADES AND MACHINERY.

[See 2'01, United Kingdom ; 2'02, Greece ; 2'03, France.]

2'131. CHEMICAL TRADES.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND. On 9th August, 1913 (Text E.B. IX., p. 24, No. 40), the Secretary of State issued regulations for the manufacture of chromate and bichromate of potassium or sodium. One provision prohibits the employment of young persons under the age of 18 years and of women in this process. All other persons employed in any chrome process must be medically examined once every month and particulars of such examination are to be entered in a health register. Should the certifying surgeon have prohibited employment in any chrome process, the suspended person may only be re-employed on the said process with the written sanction of the surgeon. Vessels containing corrosive liquids must be securely fenced and any planks or gangways placed across such vessels must comply with various safety regulations. Grinding of raw material, sieving, evaporating and packing may only be carried on if an efficient exhaust draught has been provided. Employers must provide requisites for treating wounds and place overalls, to be cleaned or renewed every week, at the disposal of workers employed in grinding raw materials, and protective coverings for those engaged in the crystal department, and both protective coverings and respirators for those engaged as packers.

The employer must, moreover, provide a mess-room, one or more places for resting put off during working hours and a lavatory, and for those employed in the crystal department and in packing also a bathroom concerning the use of which a bath register must be kept. The Order further contains provisions relating to the duties of the persons employed with regard to the regulations.

[See also :—2'01, United Kingdom ; 2'03, France.]

2'14. MANUFACTURE OF LIGHTING MATERIALS.

[See 1'1, Norway.]

* Extract E.B. IX., p. 9.

2-15. TEXTILE TRADES.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND. §1 (3) of the Factory and Workshop Act of 17th August, 1901, stipulates that the inside walls of factory premises must either be painted with oil or varnished every seven years and washed down every 14 months, or whitewashed every 14 months. Subsection (4) gives to the Secretary of State power under certain circumstances to grant exemptions from these requirements. By an Order of 10th April, 1912 (Text E.B. IX., p. 16, No. 9), an exception is granted to parts of factories where lace is manufactured by machinery, in which it will, as a rule, be sufficient if the walls are whitewashed once in 26 months.

[See also :—2'01, Canada (Quebec); 2'02, Greece; 2'03, France; 2'04, United Kingdom.]

2-16. PREPARATION OF FOOD, Etc.

DENMARK. §5 of the Bakeries Act, dated 6th April, 1906 (Text E.B. I., p. 177), provides that, in the municipalities of Copenhagen and Frederiksberg, workers in bakeries and confectionery businesses must be given a weekly rest of at least 24 consecutive hours; and §6, paragraph (2), of the same Act provides that the Minister of the Interior, at the request of the municipal authorities, and after consultation with the local trade organisations, shall be empowered to extend this regulation to other municipalities. Various municipalities have made use of this right (*cf.* E.B. VIII., p. XVI.). This regulation has been retained as §7, paragraph (3), of the new Bakeries Act of 8th June, 1912 (Text E.B. VIII., p. 272). A Notification of 26th February, 1913, makes the municipality of Skanderborg subject to the said regulation and stipulates, moreover, that the subordination of the municipalities of Aarhus, Aalborg, Esbjerg, Fredericca, Grenaa, Hjørring, Holstebro, Horsens, Kolding, Nykøbing, paa Mors, Randers, Silkeborg, Thisted, Vejle, Viborg, Herning, Skive and Odder, which took place during the course of the year, shall remain valid even after the coming into force of the new Act. By Notification of 10th July, 1913, this regulation relating to a day of rest is also maintained for the municipalities of Hørsholm, Helsingør and Slagelse. By Notification of 24th July, 1913, the regulation is made applicable to the municipality of Hobro, by Notification of 8th December, 1913, to the municipality of Nibe, and by Notification of 31st January, 1914, to the municipality of Beder-Malling in the jurisdiction of Aarhus.

[See also :—2'00, Canada (British Columbia, Ontario); 2'01, Canada (Manitoba); Greece, United Kingdom; 2'04, Germany, United Kingdom; 2'05, United Kingdom.]

2-17. CLOTHING AND CLEANING TRADES.

[See :—2'01, Canada (Manitoba, Saskatchewan); 2'03, Canada (Manitoba), France; 2'05, United Kingdom; 4'2, Germany.]

2-18. BUILDING TRADES.

BELGIUM. Belgium regulated work in compressed air caissons by Royal Order dated 15th January, 1914 (Text E.B. IX., p. 119). The comprehensive preliminary documents relating to the Order have been published in the Reports of the *Conseil Supérieur du Travail*, Session 1911-13, pp. 165 *seq.* : [(1) Report of a special commission to the Superior Labour Council, dated 20th March, 1913 (Reporter Lagasse de Locht); (2) Report respecting the plenary sitting of the Superior Labour Council of 9th April, 1913]. The Order contains, in the first instance, regulations to be observed by the employee with respect to the position and equipment of compressed air caissons and

their component parts, from which danger might arise in the event of accidents or failure in the regular working. The height of the working chambers and of the air locks used by workers must not be less than 1.80 metres. With respect to the signals, telephonic communication must be installed in addition to the usual vocal signals. The working chambers, shafts and air locks must be lighted by electricity; a renewal of air of not less than 40 cub. ms. per hour and per person must be ensured. During compression sudden variations in pressure exceeding two-tenths of an effective atmosphere must be avoided; the pressure may be increased by one effective atmosphere during a period not exceeding five minutes. The difficult question of decompression, the reduction in the pressure, has been solved in a different manner from that proposed in the original draft. The draft order laid down that the duration of the decompression was to be determined in the following manner:—One minute for every tenth of an atmosphere at a total pressure not exceeding two atmospheres, $1\frac{1}{2}$ minutes for every tenth of an atmosphere at a pressure of from two to three atmospheres, 2 minutes for every tenth of an atmosphere at a pressure exceeding four atmospheres. This arrangement was criticised by Dr. Glibert (an expert on the subject) in an annex to the Report of the Commission. In his appendix, Dr. Glibert comes to the following conclusion (p. 189):—

(a) The absorption of gases by the body during work is neither regular nor rapid. It may be doubted whether this absorption is complete even after 8 hours' work.

(b) The preceding remark shows that the duration of the daily working period has a direct influence on the dangerous nature of the work.

(c) For various reasons, the time for the locking-out must not only correspond to the pressure obtained, but also to the length of the stay under this pressure.

(d) The regular decompression (according to the Dutch-French system), in order to work satisfactorily, would entail the locking-out of workers for periods of undue length. The graduated system of decompression (Haldane system) is more favourable; it is the most rapid method, but does not seem free from danger. Theoretically, therefore, the system of fragmentary decompression (*décompression fragmentaire*) seems more attractive.

Dr. Glibert describes "fragmentary decompression" as a system of decompression under which the reduction in pressure is, in the first place, obtained with decreasing rapidity and, secondly, carried out in a fragmentary manner, whilst a halt is inserted every time before the theoretical risk of effervescence corresponds to the ratio 1.6 : 1 between the absorption of the gas by the organs of the body and the pressure of the surrounding atmosphere. On the strength of these considerations the Superior Labour Council replaced the draft text by the following:—"The periods of decompression shall be calculated by taking into account the degree of pressure attained and the length of time during which the workers remain in the compressed air; these periods are fixed by a Schedule forming the subject of a Ministerial Decree." Work in compressed air is only permitted to workers above the age of 16 years, and provided they are not in a state of intoxication and that they are provided with a medical certificate respecting their physical condition. This certificate must be issued by a medical man approved by the Minister, and will be valid for one fortnight when the pressure exceeds $1\frac{1}{2}$ effective atmospheres, and for the whole period of the work when the pressure is less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ atmospheres. Workmen unaccustomed to working in compressed air may only be employed under pressures exceeding 2 effective atmospheres after having been subjected, during one hour, to a trial pressure of 1 effective atmosphere. The Superior Labour Council was unable to comply with a request that the duration of the working hours should be fixed in this Order because the working hours can only be fixed by way of legislation. Before being locked in, every worker must be

questioned with regard to the state of his health. When the work is being carried out under pressures exceeding $2\frac{1}{2}$ effective atmospheres, a medical man must be present when the workers leave the workplace. A register is to be kept of the reports issued by the medical man. Installations in which work is carried on in compressed air are to be provided with a life-saving apparatus, an emergency-box, a medical lock, and a rest-room. The foreman and workmen are compelled by the regulations to comply with the instructions given by the head of the undertaking to observe the precautionary measures prescribed in the notice posted up in the rest-room, to submit to the medical examinations, and to give notice of any indisposition from which they may be suffering. They are prohibited from presenting themselves for the descent in a state of intoxication, from introducing distilled alcoholic beverages into workplaces, from smoking in workrooms and from altering the apparatus on their own authority. The employers must place a copy of the Decree at the disposal of the staff and also post a copy at the entrance of the caissons. The Decree, which does not apply to work in mines, came into force on 1st October, 1914. One member of the Superior Labour Council suggested that divers should also be made subject to the provisions of the Decree. It was, however, felt that in their case special regulations were desirable. A Ministerial Order (Text E.B. IX., p. 123), issued in pursuance of the Royal Decree of 20th January, 1914, fixes the times to be employed in the process of decompression, and the form of medical register to be kept, and contains, in a supplement, a notice giving instructions with respect to the principal dangers to which workers in compressed air are exposed and to the preventative measures to be adopted.

CANADA : Manitoba ; Saskatchewan. An Act was passed on 26th March, 1912 (Title E.B. IX., p. 127, No. 7), for the protection of persons employed in Manitoba in the construction of buildings and excavations, which regulates the inspection of buildings and which contains detailed provisions for the safety of persons employed during all building operations, and expressly leaves untouched the liability of employers under the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1910. An Amending Act, of 15th February, 1913 (Title E.B. IX., p. 127, No. 8), compels the employer to notify to the building inspector every case of accident, stating the employer's name and address, and also the name of the injured persons, the cause of the injury, and the date of the accident. Similar provisions are contained in a corresponding Act of the Province of Saskatchewan (15th March, 1912 ; Title E.B. IX., p. 160, No. 9).

Ontario. The Act for the protection of persons employed in the construction of buildings, dated 24th March, 1911 (Title E.B. IX., p. 132, No. 21), stipulates that no scaffolding hoists, stays, ladders, flooring or other mechanical contrivances may be used in connection with building operations, unless they comply with the requirements as to safety, and contains other far-reaching building regulations. The municipal councils must appoint the necessary officials for carrying out the Act.

[See also :—2'02, Greece ; 2'03, Finland, France ; 2'05, United Kingdom.]

2-19. TRADE AND COMMERCE.

CANADA : Alberta. The Early Closing Act, Chapter 23, of 16th February, 1912 (Title E.B. IX., p. 126, No. 7), stipulates that, in every town having a population of not less than 1,000 inhabitants, the Council can fix, by special by-law, the hour for closing shops on the various weekdays and for the various classes of shops. The time for closing shops must, as a rule, be fixed not earlier than 6 p.m. ; but, on a given weekday, the hour may be as early as

12 noon. The Act contains further regulations relating to the provisions which such civic Early Closing Orders may contain, and regulates the procedure to be followed by the shopowners concerned when applying for the issue of such an Order.

British Columbia. The Shops Act of 1900 has been repeatedly amended. An amending Act of 7th March, 1908, added to the original Act a clause imposing a penalty of from \$10-40 for failure to provide sanitary accommodation. The alterations made by the Act of 1st March, 1911 (Title E.B. IX., p. 126, No. 13), were mere drafting amendments. The amending Act of 27th February, 1912 (Title E.B. IX., p. 127, No. 28), stipulates that any employer who does not provide sanitary accommodation, and who fails to keep the convenience clean and well ventilated, shall be liable to a penalty. The carrying out of the Act, which was, formerly, entrusted to the Superintendent of Police, is now transferred to the Inspector of Factories.

Manitoba. §3 of the Shops Regulation Act (Chapter 156 of the Revised Statutes of 1902) granted to the Municipal Council the power to order that "throughout the whole or part of the year all or any class or classes of shops within the Municipality" must remain closed for a definite period between the hours of 6 p.m. of any day and 5 a.m. on the following day, and §5 provided for the presentation of applications by the occupiers of shops concerned "within the Municipality" for the issue of a Shops Closing Order. An amending Act of 24th March, 1911 (Title E.B. IX., p. 127, No. 6), adds to the phrase "within the Municipality" the words "or any portion of the Municipality if a rural Municipality."

New Brunswick. An Act of 6th April, 1911 (Title E.B. IX. p. 128, No. 3), empowers the local authorities within the Province to require all shops to be kept closed from 6 p.m. to 5 a.m., on each or any day of the week except Saturdays, the days preceding holidays and during the last three weeks in December. The following are not to be considered as being shops: druggists, tobacconists, newsagents' businesses, hotels, inns, taverns, restaurants, cafes, fruiterers' and confectioners' businesses, places for the sale of ice-creams, soda-water or spirituous liquor. An amending Act of 20th April, 1912 (Title E.B. IX. p. 128, No. 6), provides that when a local Shop Closing Order is issued in this way the various classes of shops, and also similar classes of shops, can be treated differently in the different parts of the town.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND. By an order dated 15th April, 1912 (Title E.B. IX., p. 16, No. 8), the Secretary for Scotland issued regulations for the carrying out of the Shops Act of 1912 (Text E.B. VII., p. 247) in Scotland.

NORWAY. The Act with respect to the closing of shops, dated 31st May, 1900, was repealed by an Act of 25th July, 1913, which introduced essential changes in the law (Text E.B. IX., p. 191, No. 8). In pursuance of the Act hitherto in force, the communes were authorised to issue regulations for the closing of all or of certain classes of shops, subject to the Royal sanction, provided that one-third of the shopkeepers concerned did not raise any objection. The new Act, however, compels all market towns and quays, where no regulations for the closing of shops exist, to issue such regulations within one year after the Act has come into force; rural districts remain simply authorised to issue regulations for the closing of shops if they desire. The right of the shopkeepers to raise objection, allowed in the Act hitherto in force, has been eliminated. The provisions with respect to the text of the regulations

for the closing of shops, remain unaltered. The regulations must fix the hours within which the shops are to be closed and may prohibit the opening of shops on certain days or during certain hours on such days; the hours for opening and closing may be variously fixed according to the branch of trade, the different seasons of the year and for different days of the week. The regulations must, however, always affect all shopkeepers in the same branch of trade and apply equally to all such persons. Exemptions from the provisions of the regulations for the closing of shops may, as hitherto, be granted for short periods, on single occasions by the magistrate, the chief of police or the rural magistrate as the case may be.

[See also :—2'00, Canada (Ontario); 2'01, Canada (Ontario); 2'02, Luxemburg.]

2-191. CARRYING TRADE.

CANADA: British Columbia. The Railway Act for the Province of British Columbia, of 10st March, 1911 (Title E.B. IX., p. 127, No. 25), which annuls all former Acts relating to railway matters, contains the following provisions for the protection of workers :—The companies must pay their workers the wages generally accepted in the district, or, failing such a standard, a fair and reasonable wage. The Minister of Railways determines all disputes as to whether the wage is fair and reasonable. Rules for the protection of the life and limb of the staff employed in railway undertakings may be drawn up by Order.

Nova Scotia. The working hours of motormen and conductors on street railways have been regulated by an Act of 13th May, 1913 (Title E.B., IX. p. 130, No. 22), amending the Act (Chapter 11 of 1911) relating to street railway companies. In pursuance of the amendment, the working hours may not exceed six on Sundays and ten on weekdays. The ten working hours may not, as a rule, be distributed over a period of more than 13 consecutive hours, calculated from the time the employee in question starts work. Overtime work is allowed in the event of the sweepers or snow-ploughs having to be used, or in order to complete a run which had already been begun.

Ontario. As, in the course of years, the number of petitions lodged by local authorities and companies, demanding permission to run street cars on Sundays continually increased, the necessity arose for drawing up legal provisions relating to the Sunday traffic of street cars. This was done by an Act, dated 13th April, 1909 (Title E.B. IX., p. 131, No. 4), to amend the Railway Act (Chapter 30 of 1906), which contains the following stipulations :—Street cars may be run on Sundays in towns having more than 50,000 inhabitants, if the majority of the enfranchised citizens have declared themselves in favour of such traffic by a vote taken on the annual election day. At the same time, a street car employee may not be employed for more than ten hours per day and six days during any one week, and he may only be employed on a Sunday if he has not worked on the previous Sunday. An Act dated 16th April, 1912 (Title E.B. IX. p. 123, No. 23) to amend the Act relating to the Railway and Municipal Board (Chapter 31 of 1906), conferred on the Board the power to regulate the hours of work of conductors and motormen employed by street railway companies. As in Nova Scotia the employment of such persons for more than six days per week or ten hours per day is prohibited; the period of ten hours must, as far as possible, come within 12 consecutive hours. A far-reaching Consolidating Act of 6th May, 1913 (Title E.B. IX., p. 132, No. 23), codified the various regulations concerning railways which were hitherto distributed among the following Acts :—Chapters 241

and 266 of the Revised Statutes for Ontario 1897, Chapters 28 and 32 of the Acts of 1900, Sub-sections 1-3 of Section 569 of Chapter 19 of the Acts of 1903, Chapter 30 of the Acts of 1906, Chapters 44, 45 and 46 of the Acts of 1908, Chapter 68 of the Acts of 1909, Chapters 81 and 83 of the Acts of 1910, Chapters 52, 53, and 54 of the Acts of 1911, Chapters 35 and 37 of the Acts of 1912 (Title E.B., IX. p. 132, No. 23) [see above]. Certain provisions of these Acts were omitted and replaced by those taken from the Dominion Railway Act. The amendments are of slight importance.

Saskatchewan. An Act, of 23rd March, 1911 (Extract E.B. IX. p. 159, No. 7), to amend the Revised Statutes modifying the existing railway legislation, prohibits the running of street cars on Sundays, except when snow or ice has to be removed, or for the purpose of doing other work of necessity.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND. §1, paragraph (1), of the Act of 30th July, 1900, relating to the prevention of railway accidents, gives the Board of Trade power to draw up rules for reducing or eliminating the dangers connected with railway employment. On the basis of this regulation, it has been stipulated by the Decree of 7th November, 1911 (Title E.B. IX., p. 14, No. 3), that new waggons must, in future, be fitted with brake levers of a given pattern, and that existing waggons must be adapted to the new system within periods which will vary in accordance with the number of waggons owned by the respective Companies.

In pursuance of §427 of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1894, the Board of Trade, in a Decree dated 17th January, 1913 (Title E.B. IX., p. 20, No. 23), issued new rules with respect to life-saving appliances in the merchant shipping service, which annulled the former rules, dated 10th February, 1902, 24th May, 1909, 19th April, 1910, and 14th June, 1911, and came into force on 1st March, 1913.

[See also :—2·03, Canada (British Columbia, Manitoba) ; 3·0, Switzerland-France ; 4·2, Germany, Norway ; 4·3, Canada.]

2-192. HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

CANADA : Alberta. Among the amendments to the existing law introduced by the Act, Chapter 5, of 25th February, 1909 (Extract E.B. IX., p. 125, No. 2), to further amend the Statute Law (Part II.) must be mentioned the institution of a bar-tender's licence, which is only granted to male persons of good character, not under 21 years of age ; this occupation is, on the other hand, prohibited to women.

Ontario. §9 of the Act of 19th March, 1910 (Title E.B. IX., p. 131, No. 12), to amend the Revised Statutes adds a new paragraph to the Act respecting innkeepers (Chapter 187 of the Revised Statutes), in pursuance of which innkeepers and boarding-house keepers may not keep the wearing apparel of servants or labourers in pledge for more than \$6. Should the employee repay this sum to the employer, the latter must give up such wearing apparel, whatever be the amount due by the servant. This does not apply to other property of the servant or labourer.

Saskatchewan. The Act to amend the Liquor Licence Act of 18th December, 1909 (Title E.B. IX., p. 159, No. 4), regulates the employment of bar-tenders. In pursuance of the Act, only persons holding an official permit may be employed as bar-tenders. In the event of infringements, the employer is liable to a fine of from \$2 to \$10 per day, or to imprisonment for a maximum

period of one month. The official permit is only issued to male persons of good character and over 21 years of age.

[See also :—2'01, Canada (Manitoba, Saskatchewan); 2'02, Luxemburg.]

2'193. MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL PERFORMANCES.

[See 2'01, Canada (Alberta, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, Saskatchewan); United Kingdom.]

2.2. Unemployment and Employment Bureaux

2-20. UNEMPLOYMENT.

2-21. EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX.

CANADA. British Columbia. The Act relating to employment agencies of 27th February, 1912 (Title E.B. IX., p. 127, No. 27), makes the keeping of an employment agency subject to licence. Only holders of licences signed by the Superintendent of Provincial Police are allowed to keep or conduct an employment agency. They must keep proper books and records. They may not demand fees other than those specified by Order. Employees may not be lodged by a licence-holder himself, nor in a lodging-house kept by any member of his household.

Quebec. By an Act of 4th June, 1910 (Title E.B. IX., p. 158, No. 7), the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council is given the power to establish in towns employment bureaux which are to be under the control of the Minister of Public Works and Labour. These employment bureaux may be used free of charge by workers seeking employment who are British subjects or who were born in Canada and reside in the province, as well as by employers. Private employment agencies must hold licences, and they are subject to inspection by the factory inspectors.

DENMARK. By an Act of 29th April, 1913 (Text E.B. IX., p. 1), which corresponds in the main to the Draft Bill already submitted to Parliament during the Session 1911-1912, the State recognition and aid of communal labour exchanges have been regulated. The recognition of such an exchange is made subject to the observance of the legal regulations. Each recognised labour exchange outside Copenhagen must be managed by a board of at least seven members selected by the Communal Council concerned, and consisting of an impartial president and an equal number of employers and workers. The recognised labour exchange in Copenhagen has to act as the Central Exchange for the whole country; it also has to ensure the satisfactory co-operation of all the labour exchanges. The supreme control of the central exchange is vested in a Director of Labour Exchanges to be appointed by the King, assisted by a Supervisory Council consisting of 10 members chosen in equal numbers from among the employers and workers. Four of the members of the Supervisory Council (two employers and two workers) are selected by the Minister of the Interior, with due regard to any suggestions submitted by the Associations representing the interests of both sides, the remainder by the City Council in Copenhagen. The Minister of the Interior may found labour exchanges in towns in which none have been erected within a maximum period of two years after the coming into force of the Act. The principal duty of the exchanges is to give information, free of charge, with respect to work of every kind, and quite independently of any strike or lock-out which may arise; in the latter event, however, the applicants

for work must be given the opportunity of acquainting themselves with the circumstances by means of notices posted up in the exchange premises, or in some other manner. Should a person seeking employment be assigned work at a distance from his home, travelling expenses not exceeding half the cost of conveyance may be granted. The recognised labour exchanges must co-operate with each other and with the central exchange, and render assistance in the collection of labour statistics; they must also send every six months to the Minister of the Interior a statement of accounts and a report on work done.

The co-operation of the labour exchanges with the recognised unemployment funds is regulated in the following manner:—An unemployment fund, having offices or branches in the district for which a recognised labour exchange works, must send to the exchange every week a list of all the members residing in the district who are receiving unemployment assistance, and, whenever possible, also of unemployed members who are not receiving unemployment assistance; the fund must also notify the exchange of work which it may have assigned to a member, and must render assistance to the exchange in other ways. If there are several equally qualified applicants for a vacant position, the labour exchanges are bound to give preference to members of a recognised employment fund and to notify the fund that such members have been assigned work. The expenses necessitated in the working of labour exchanges have to be defrayed by the communes; the State, however, grants an annual subsidy not exceeding one-third of the working expenses incurred during the last expired business year. The Act came into force on 1st July, 1913.

2.3. Industrial Courts; Right of Combination; Conciliation and Arbitration

2.30. RIGHT OF COMBINATION.

[See 43b, Canada.]

2.31. ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION.

CANADA: Ontario. The Conciliation and Arbitration Act (Chapter 158 of the Revised Statutes of 1897), together with its Amending Acts, was consolidated during the year 1910, at the same time as a series of other Acts of the Province of Ontario. This Consolidating Act, dated 7th March, 1910 (Title E.B. IX., p. 131, No. 11), introduced no changes in the existing law.

The Act relating to the Railway and Municipal Board (Chapter 31 of 1906), which had already been amended in the year 1912 (see under Labour Legislation for Particular Trades: Carrying Trade, p. XLVI.), was amended by an Act dated 6th May, 1913 (Title E.B. IX., p. 133, No. 27), as regards arbitration in the case of trade disputes. In future, not only steam, electric and street railway companies but also "public utility companies" (*i.e.* companies which produce any article of public necessity—water, gas, and electricity works, telegraph and telephone undertakings, etc.) are to be subject to the Act, and when the parties submit a dispute to the Board they must now bind themselves to accept its decision. Formerly this was optional.

Quebec. The Act of 28th March, 1901, relating to Councils of Conciliation and Arbitration for settling industrial disputes (The Quebec Trade Disputes, Act) was amended by an Act of 27th April, 1909 (Title E.B. IX., p. 158, No. 4). The principal differences introduced were that the permanent Council of Arbitration established by the original Act was done away with and replaced by special Arbitration Councils appointed for each individual dispute. In

puruance of the old Act, there existed two Arbitration Councils, each consisting of three members, one for railway disputes, the second for other disputes. This arrangement has now been abolished. The Arbitration Councils, which were formerly appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council (that is to say, by the Government as a whole) are now appointed by the Minister of Public Works and Labour. The representatives of the employer and of the workers must choose some impartial person to be the third member and president of the Council within 10 (formerly 21) days. The regulations relating to procedure have also been amended in various respects. Attention should be drawn to the amendment, in virtue of which the Arbitration Councils can, in future, order sittings to be private upon its own motion or upon application of either party.

[See also 211, United Kingdom.]

2.4. Housing

CANADA : Ontario. The Act of 6th May, 1913 (Title E.B. IX., p. 133. No. 28) aims at encouraging the erection in towns of cheap dwellings for the benefit of the public. It confers on local authorities power to guarantee bonds of incorporated companies whose chief purpose is the acquisition of land in the vicinity of towns and the erection of cheap and small dwellings, in the event of an urgent need for such dwellings, and if the principal aim of the company is to supply the need and not to make profits. Such guarantee must be confirmed by the electors or by the Provincial Board of Health. The location and general plans must also be approved by the local authority. The guarantee may not exceed 85 per cent. of the value of the property concerned. The authority must be given a voice in the management of the company. The annual dividend must not exceed 6 per cent.; deficiencies may, however, be made good during subsequent years. Excess of interest must be used for the further acquisition of land and for erecting more houses or in redeeming the capital stock of the company.

Quebec. The Homesteads Act of 9th January, 1897 (§§2091 and following of the Revised Statute Law of 1909) was subjected to a series of amendments by the Amending Act of 29th May, 1909 (Title E.B. IX., p. 158. No. 5), especially in regard to the extent to which homesteads may be pledged or hypothecated.

2.5. Administration

CANADA : Alberta. The Steam Boiler Act (1906, Chapter 23, repeatedly amended (in the last instance by §8 of the Act, Chapter 5, of 25th February, 1909 [Extract E.B. IX., p. 125, No. 2]), was replaced by a Consolidated Act of 16th February, 1912 (Title E.B. IX., p. 126, No. 5).

British Columbia. The Steam Boiler Inspection Act of 1901 was amended by two Acts, dated 12th March, 1906 (Title E.B. IX., p. 126, No. 5), and 10th March, 1910 (Title E.B. IX., p. 127, No. 19).

The Act relating to the inspection of Metalliferous Mines (Chapter 134 of the Revised Statutes of 1897, as amended by Chapter 37 of the Statutes of 1901), was supplemented by an Amending Act of 12th March, 1909 (Title E.B. IX., p. 126, No. 16), which gives the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council authority to alter the code of mine signals to suit conditions which may arise.

Manitoba. An Act, dated 16th March, 1910 (Title E.B. IX., p. 127, No. 2), to amend the Steam Boiler Inspection Act (Chapter 160 of the Revised Statutes of 1902), stipulates that steam boilers are to be provided with certain safety valves constructed in accordance with the regulations.

New Brunswick. The Act of 26th March, 1910 (Title E.B. IX., p. 128, No. 2), introduced into the Act of 20th April, 1904, relating to the establishment of a "Bureau of Labour," an amendment to the effect that, in future, the head of the Bureau of Labour shall be called "Commissioner of Labour." The Commissioner of Labour was further empowered to appoint agents in the various industrial centres, charged with the duty of assisting in the compilation of statistical information, of consulting with employers and employees in order to prevent strikes and lock-outs, and of conferring with factory inspectors as to their duties and the making up of their semi-annual reports.

Ontario. The Acts relating to the "Bureau of Labour" and the "Department of Agriculture" promulgated on 7th March, 1910 (Title E.B. IX., p. 131, No. 6), merely consolidated the legal provisions already in force.

The Act respecting steam boilers, of 19th March, 1910 (Title E.B. IX., p. 132, No. 17), conferred on the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council the power to draw up, by Order, regulations in regard to the construction and testing of steam boilers.

The Steam Boiler Act of 6th May, 1913 (Title E.B. IX., p. 158, No. 30), contains a number of amendments to the Act of 1910. Provision is made for the appointment of Steam Boiler Inspectors, with the duty of inspecting all steam boilers, except those used for heating purposes, for which the pressure carried is limited to 15lb. per square inch, and portable boilers rated at 25 h.p. used exclusively for horticultural and agricultural purposes. A penalty is provided in the event of any person interfering with or obstructing an inspector.

Saskatchewan. The regulations of the Steam Boiler Act of 26th May, 1906 (Title E.B. III., p. 105, No. 1), relating to fees for certificates, were amended by an Act of 18th December, 1909 (Title E.B. IX., p. 159, No. 1), and by §11 of the Act to amend the Statute Law of the same date (Title E.B. IX., p. 159, No. 2).

By an Act of 23rd March, 1911 (Title E.B. IX., p. 159, No. 5) a "Bureau of Labour" was established in the Department of Agriculture. It is the object of this Bureau to collect, assort, systematise, and publish information and statistics relating to :—Employment, wages and hours of work throughout the Province ; strikes and other labour difficulties ; co-operation, trade unions, labour organisations ; relations between capital and labour, and other subjects of interest to the working classes ; commercial, industrial and sanitary conditions which concern workers ; and all other matters relating to the permanent prosperity of the industries of the Province.

[See also :—2'00, Canada (British Columbia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Saskatchewan) ; 2'02, Luxemburg ; 2'03, Canada (Alberta), Finland ; 2'11, Canada (British Columbia, Nova Scotia, Quebec), United Kingdom ; 2'18, Canada (Manitoba, Ontario, Saskatchewan.)]

2.6. Inquiries

CANADA : Nova Scotia. An Act of 13th May, 1913 (Title E.B. IX., p. 130, No. 18), empowers the Governor-in-Council to appoint a Commission, consisting of from three to five members, to inspect the use of electricity in mining undertakings in Nova Scotia, especially from the point of view of safety, and to advise on regulations and rules necessary for its use.

DENMARK. In pursuance of the Act of 17th December, 1913, a census of handicrafts and industry is to be taken during the year 1914. §3 of the Act stipulates that the inquiry forms must contain no questions in regard to the manner of working or the nett proceeds of the undertaking, but, on the other hand, they may contain questions in regard to exterior conditions, such as number, sex and age of the workers, kind and strength of the power and working machinery, as well as questions in regard to wages paid, gross quantities and gross value of the output.

3. International Workmen's Insurance

SWITZERLAND-FRANCE. The Swiss Federal Railways employ a number of officials, employees and workers on French territory. Two Acts must be considered with respect to the insurance of this staff :—(1) The Act of 21st July, 1909 (Text E.B. IV., p. 302, No. 25), relating to pensions applicable to the staff of the great public railway lines ; and (2) the Act of 5th April, 1910 (Text E.B. V., p. 361), concerning retirement pensions of workmen and peasants. The former applies to the staff of the great public railway lines and State railway lines, and fixes the minimum amounts to be granted by the Pensions Funds of these railway lines to their members. It compels the railway companies to modify their pension rules in compliance with the provisions of the Act. The second Act applies to the staff of railway undertakings who are not members of the Pension Fund established in pursuance of the Act of 21st July, 1909. With respect to the Swiss Federal Railway lines, however, there exist : (1) Pension and Provident Funds for officials and permanent employees, and (2) Sick and Provident Funds for permanent workmen. In virtue of the conditions of engagement in force, the employees of the Federal Railways are compelled to belong to these funds in so far as the conditions apply. The regulations of the Swiss Funds do not, however, correspond with the French Act of 21st July, 1909, because they have been drawn up on a different basis. The French authorities would, therefore, be justified in demanding that the Swiss Federal Railways should either alter the Statutes of their Provident Funds to correspond to the said Act, or, with regard to all Swiss employees and workers of the Swiss Federal Railways employed in France, to contribute to the Funds in the manner prescribed for employers by the Act of 5th April, 1910. The Swiss authorities endeavoured to prevent such a demand being made. The negotiations in the matter resulted in an understanding. On 26th October, 1912, the French Legation submitted a Draft Agreement to the President of the Confederation, which solved the question in a manner both simple and to the advantage of the Swiss Federal Railroads. On 13th October, 1913, this Agreement (Text E.B. IX., p. 61) was signed by the plenipotentiaries of both States, subject to ratification. In pursuance of §§1 and 2 of this Agreement, if members of the staff of the S.F.R. employed on French territory belong to the Pension and Provident Funds for employees or to the Sickness and Provident Funds for workers of the S.F.R., they are to be considered as having complied with the provisions of the French Act of 21st July, 1909. Only those other persons employed in France by the S.F.R., who are not members of one of the above-named Provident Funds belonging to the S.F.R., are made subject to the French Act of 5th April, 1910. The Agreement is to come into force on the day on which the ratification documents are exchanged.

The Swiss *Ständerat* gave its assent on 26th March, 1914, to the Federal Decision respecting this Agreement, which was submitted to it, together with a message on 3rd March, 1914 (*Schweizerisches Bundesblatt* 1914, I., 486); the National Council gave its assent on 5th June, 1914.

4. National Workmen's Insurance

4.0. SICKNESS INSURANCE.

CANADA: Nova Scotia. The existing legislation relating to "Miners' Relief Societies" (Chapter 23 of the Revised Statutes of 1900, with Amendments), which provides for a certain contribution to be paid to the societies by the State, has been amended in favour of the insured persons, so that now, in the event of the death of a member of a society, the descendants or relations who are entitled to relief and who have received assistance not exceeding \$50, are to receive a further grant not exceeding \$50, to be paid out of State Funds.

GERMANY. The following Administrative Regulations (E.B. VII., p. CVI., and E.B. VIII., p. XXIII.), which have not yet been mentioned in the *Bulletin*, have been issued by the Imperial Government in pursuance of the Imperial Insurance Code (Title and Editions E.B. VI., p. 231) :—

Notification with respect to the temporary regulations in pursuance of the Imperial Insurance Code (No. 4226). Dated 8th June, 1913 (*Reichsgesetzblatt* 1913, No. 32, p. 318.)

Notification with respect to the term "transitory services" within the meaning of §434 of the Imperial Insurance Code (No. 4299). Dated 23rd October, 1913. (R.G.Bl. 1913, No. 61, p. 741.)

Notification with respect to the exemption of transitory services from compulsory sickness insurance (No. 4305). Dated 17th November, 1913. (R.G.Bl. 1913, No. 65, p. 756.)

Notification with respect to temporary regulations in pursuance of the Imperial Insurance Code (No. 4308). Dated 21st November, 1913. (R.G.Bl. 1913, No. 67, p. 761.)

Notification with respect to temporary regulations in regard to sickness insurance in accordance with the Imperial Insurance Code (No. 4309). Dated 21st November, 1913. (R.G.Bl. 1913, No. 67, p. 762.)

Notification with respect to the form of receipt to be issued by Sick Funds to itinerant traders (No. 4310). Dated 21st November, 1913. (R.G.Bl. 1913, No. 67, p. 762.)

Notification with respect to the carrying out of the Sickness Insurance in regard to workers in home industries (No. 4317). Dated 5th December, 1913. (R.G.Bl. 1913, No. 68, p. 770.)

Notification with respect to temporary regulations for the sickness insurance of workers in home industries, in accordance with the Imperial Insurance Code (No. 4326). Dated 20th December, 1913. (R.G.Bl. 1913, No. 75, p. 789.)

NORWAY. An amending Act of 1st April, 1911 (Text E.B. IX., p. 162); modified the Act respecting insurance against sickness, dated 18th September 1909 (Text E.B. V., p. 45), in a few points. To the regulation which stipulates that any person of more than 40 years of age is excluded from voluntary insurance, an exception is made in the case of persons who have been members of a sick fund continuously during the last 10 years before the amending Act came into operation, who notify their admission to a voluntary Fund within six months, and who, at the time of their application, are not more than 60 years of age. Further amendments concern the appointment and remuneration of auditors, the remuneration of the Chairman of the Committee appointed to settle disputes, the temporary prohibition with respect to the re-election of members of the Committee who have served for three years, and also the recovery of outstanding premiums.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA. The excessive mortality caused by phthisis which was noted during and after the Boer war, especially among Transvaal miners employed on boring operations, induced Lord Milner in the year 1902 to appoint a Special Commission for the purpose of investigating the extent of miners' phthisis. The Report of this Commission, entitled "Report of the Miners' Phthisis Commission (Transvaal)" was published in the year 1903. It proposed measures to prevent the production and dissemination of dust, effective ventilation of the mines, a suitable system of sanitary control and the introduction of "change houses." After the publication of this Report the question of miners' phthisis was not again lost sight of during discussions on medical and social questions. Decided progress was made in the prevention of dust by Order, and individual mining undertakings on their own initiative improved their ventilation installations. In the year 1907, a further Commission, called "the Mining Regulations Commission," was appointed and instructed to draw up a Report concerning the working of the existing regulations with respect to the management of factories, mines and machinery and, if necessary, to suggest necessary modifications for the protection of the health and the life of miners. The Report of this Commission, which was published in the year 1910, also laid great stress on the necessity for fighting miners' phthisis. For the first time a practical standard for the maximum permissible degree of impurity of the air in mines was fixed with respect to the ventilation of mines; this regulation, together with other protective measures, was immediately incorporated in the "Mines, Works and Machinery Regulations" for the year 1911. As, however, it became more and more apparent that it was not sufficient to aim at preventing miners' phthisis, but that it was absolutely essential to provide the victims of this industrial disease with assistance during sickness or invalidity, the Governor-General of the Union of South Africa, Viscount Gladstone, in pursuance of §6 of the Act of 1911, respecting allowances in cases of miners' phthisis (Miners' Phthisis Allowances Act, 1911), appointed, on 2nd June, 1911, a Commission consisting of seven members charged with the duty of drawing up a Report on:—(a) the prevalence of miners' phthisis and of pulmonary tuberculosis among miners in South Africa; (b) the degree and the period of commencement of incapacity to work caused by these diseases; (c) the number of persons who annually become incapacitated from work; (d) the probable length of the lives of persons who have become incapacitated from work; (e) the compensation and insurance measures considered necessary from a medical point of view. The Commission began by undertaking an extensive clinical examination of European workers employed in various Rand mines. Owing to want of time, it was impossible to examine also the native and coloured miners. The Commission submitted its Report on 2nd February, 1912 ("Report of a Commission appointed under the Provisions of the Miners' Allowances Act, No. 34 of 1911, to inquire into the Prevalence of Miners' Phthisis and Pulmonary Tuberculosis in Mines within the Union of South Africa," 1912, Cape Town, "Cape Times" Ltd., 1912. U.G. 19-1912*).

* The Report of the Commission repeatedly refers to similar statements with regard to other parts of the British Empire—i.e. (1) from Cornwall: Report on the Health of Cornish Miners, by Dr. J. Haldane and Messrs. Martin and Thomas; (2) from Australia: Report of the West Australian Commission on the Ventilation and Sanitation of Mines, 1905; Report on Miners' Phthisis at Bendigo, 1907, by Dr. W. Summons; Report on the Prevalence of Pulmonary Disease amongst Miners in Western Australia, 1910, by Dr. J. H. L. Cumpston; Report of the Queensland Commission on the Health of Miners and the Prevalence of Pulmonary Disease, 1911.

Miners' phthisis is a chronic disease of the lungs, characterised by progressive fibroid changes in the lung tissue and pleura, and accompanied by chronic catarrhal processes in the air cells and respiratory passages. The disease is thus, primarily, a fibrosis of the lungs, and an essential factor in producing this condition is the more or less continuous inhalation over long periods of fine rock dust. All true cases of miners' phthisis are thus, primarily, cases of silicosis of the lungs; silicosis is the feature common to them all. In the later stages, tuberculosis becomes commonly or invariably superimposed upon this condition, and the type of the disease becomes that of tuberculous infection in a fibroid lung. During the course of its inquiry the Commission examined 3,136 workers employed below ground. Another 326 persons were subjected to a minute radiographic and bacteriologic verification examination. This, on the whole, confirmed the results obtained by the principal examination. Of the 3,136 workers employed below ground, 990, *i.e.*, 32 per cent. showed that they were suffering from miners' phthisis at one stage or another. If this rate is calculated on the basis of the total number of 11,400 workers, the result will show that there are approximately 3,600 victims of the disease; in this connection, however, the fact must not be lost sight of, that this also includes the slight cases and that consequently the number of those incapacitated from work is decidedly lower. The danger of infection stands in direct relation to the number of years spent under ground working hard rock and to the kind of employment. The degree of danger for the various classes of workers is given in the following order :—(a) drilling machine workers; (b) banksmen (trammers); (c) hand-drill workers, (d) workers employed on plank-tubbing; (e) other workers. The statistics with respect to the causes of death in the coal-mines of South Africa gave the following figures for the three years, 1908-1911 :—

CAUSE OF DEATH.		1908-9.	1909-10.	1910-11.
Consumption, miners' phthisis, pulmonary tuberculosis ..		109	132	170
Other affections of the respiratory organs		36	41	41
Total number of affections of the respiratory organs ..		145	173	211
Other illnesses		77	75	79
Accidents		67	76	79

The above statement proves that, whereas the increase in the number of fatal cases due to other causes is but slight, the number of fatal cases as regards the first groups has rapidly increased.

The following table gives the proportion, for the same three years, of cases of affections of the respiratory organs to other causes of death :—

	1908-9.	1909-10.	1910-11.
Other causes	100	100	100
Affections of the respiratory organs	100	115	138
Or,			
Other causes, excluding accidents	100	100	100
Affections of the respiratory organs	183	231	285

It is further shown that during the same period of three years the average age of death due to affections of the respiratory organs was 41 years, whereas the average age at which death occurs as a result of miners' phthisis, etc., is about 38 years. The ratio of the cases of other illnesses to cases of affections of the pulmonary organs among the remaining male population of the Transvaal, *i.e.*, those not employed on work in mines—between the ages of 16 and 65 years, is about 100 : 30. Assuming, therefore, an approximately similar death rate in the two groups with regard to other illnesses, it is shown that the death rate among miners due to affections of the pulmonary organs is six times as great.

On the strength of the facts thus ascertained, the Commission came to the conclusion that miners' phthisis is undoubtedly an industrial illness affecting gold-mine workers on the Rand and that in its middle and advanced stages it is easily recognisable. The Commission, therefore, suggested that all employers should contribute to a compensation fund with respect to the decrease in earning capacity due to this illness. On the basis of these suggestions, an Act (Text E.B. IX., p. 28) was passed on 22nd June, 1912, entitled "An Act respecting the provision to be made for persons who have contracted miners' phthisis."

In pursuance of the Act, a Miners' Phthisis Board is entrusted with the duty of making provision for the victims of miners' phthisis. There are two funds available for the purpose, namely, a Compensation Fund for the transitional period of two years and a permanent Insurance Fund. The Compensation Fund consists of contributions to be paid by the employers, the amounts of which are fixed every three months, of interest from certain moneys accruing from Government leases, and of any funds already in hand. The Insurance Fund is to consist of contributions paid by the employer, interest from investments of the fund, fines recovered and donations or legacies. The contributions to be paid by the employers amount, for the transitional period of two years, to 5 per cent, of the earnings of each employee during the previous month, and after the expiration of this period, to $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The employer is entitled to deduct from the earnings of the workers one-half or one-third of this amount respectively. The owner of any mine mentioned in an official list of those mines where the mineral dust produced by mining operations is of such a nature as to cause miners' phthisis, will be compelled to pay these contributions. Claims submitted by miners will be settled by the Miners' Phthisis Board. The following are the benefits to be awarded under the Act :— (a) to a miner who shows definite signs of miners' phthisis, but whose capacity for underground work is not thereby seriously or permanently impaired, the sum of £8 per month for a period of one year ; (b) to a miner who has contracted miners' phthisis in a marked degree, and whose fitness for underground work is thereby seriously and permanently impaired, the sum of £8 per month up to a maximum amount of £400 (in special cases to an even higher amount) ; (c) to the dependants of an insured miner, monthly payments, the amount of which is to be fixed by the Board, but may not exceed in all the difference between £400 and any sums already drawn by the miner ; (d) to the dependants of a miner who had not lodged a claim previous to his death, monthly payments of not less than £8 per month up to a maximum amount of £400. Such monthly payments may be converted into the payment of a single sum. Moreover, in the case of death, a special grant may be made not exceeding £20. In this Act, the word "miner" is only used to designate a person of European descent regularly employed on work below the surface. The other workers in mines and native workers are entitled to insure voluntarily ; during the transitional period of two years, however, they may only claim benefits not exceeding one half of those which may be awarded under the Act, although the deductions from their respective wages will be the same. Every miner applying for work must, before being engaged, be examined by a medical man in order to ascertain whether he is suffering from miners' phthisis or from pulmonary tuberculosis ; only persons of sound physique may be engaged.

4.1. MATERNITY INSURANCE.**4.2. ACCIDENT INSURANCE.**

CANADIAN PROVINCES: *Manitoba*, *New Brunswick*, *Nova Scotia*, *Quebec*, *Saskatchewan*. *Ontario* was the first Canadian Province to adopt a Workmen's Compensation Act (1886). This Act was amended during the years 1889, 1892, 1893, 1897 and 1899, and was consolidated in the Revised Statutes of 1887 and 1897. *British Columbia* followed with the Act of 1891: this was amended in the following year, and 10 years later, on 21st June, 1902, it was entirely re-modelled. In the year 1893 *Manitoba* passed a Compensation Act, which was amended in 1895 and in 1898, and consolidated in 1902. On 16th March, 1910, however, an entirely new Act (Title E.B. IX., p. 127, No. 3) was adopted, which was again modified in various respects by two amending Acts of 15th February, 1913 (Titles E.B. IX., p. 128, Nos. 12 and 13). The Act of 1900, passed by the Province of *Nova Scotia*, was also replaced by a new Act on 22nd April, 1910 (Title E.B. IX., p. 129, No. 4), and this was again amended by amending Acts dated 3rd May, 1912 (Title E.B. IX., p. 130, No. 14), and 13th May, 1913 (Title E.B. IX., p. 130, No. 21). On 9th May, 1903, *New Brunswick* adopted a Workmen's Compensation Act (amended 13th April, 1907; Text E.B. IV., p. 100; 30th May, 1908, Text E.B. IV., p. 101; 13th April, 1911, and 20th April, 1912, Title E.B. IX., p. 128, Nos. 4 and 7). On 5th March, 1908 (Title E.B. V., p. 30, No. 1), *Alberta* regulated the question of compensation for injuries on the basis of the British Act of 1897. *Quebec* adopted the first Act of the kind on 29th May, 1909 (Title E.B. IX., p. 158, No. 6). *Saskatchewan* followed with the Act of 23rd March, 1911 (Title E.B. IX., p. 159, No. 6). Prince Edward Island has as yet no such legislation.

The Compensation Acts of the Canadian Provinces were, as a rule, drawn up on the basis of the British Act of 1880 (Employers' Liability Act), and have been brought into conformity, to a greater or lesser extent, with the Act of 1897 (Workmen's Compensation Act) and the later amending Acts (with respect to the British Workmen's Compensation Act, *cf.* E.B. I., p. LXXXV.). The Acts adopted in *Manitoba* and *Alberta* most nearly resemble the British legislation; they do not, however, include industrial diseases among the accidents for which compensation is payable. The Act passed by the Province of *Quebec* is somewhat different from those adopted by the other Provinces, which have developed from the Common Law. This Act adheres more closely to the *Code Civil* (*cf.* "Legislation with respect to Workmen's Compensation in Canada," in *The Dominion of Canada Labour Gazette* XI., 546 *et seq.*). As can be seen from the above summary, the titles of the principal Acts of *Manitoba*, *Nova Scotia*, *Quebec*, and *Saskatchewan*, as well as the amending Acts of some of these Provinces are given in the *Bulletin*. These Acts are also described below. The contents of the principal Acts adopted by the remaining Provinces have already been given in former volumes of the *Bulletin*.

The principal provisions of the Act passed by *Manitoba*, which is very similar to that of *Alberta*, are as follows:—The Act only applies to undertakings employing five or more workers. Within the meaning of the Act, the workmen who are entitled to compensation, include all persons (also clerical workers) whose remuneration does not exceed \$1,200; out-workers, and also domestic servants and agricultural labourers within the widest meaning of the term, are, however, excluded. The employer is liable to pay compensation for accidents arising out of and in the course of the employment, with the following

restrictions : The employer is not liable in the case of accidents which do not disable the workman from earning at least one week's full wages (formerly two weeks ; change introduced by the amending Act of 1913) ; should the accident be the result of personal negligence or wilful act on the part of the employer or of a person for whom the employer is responsible, the workman may either claim compensation under the Act or take proceedings independently of it ; but the one procedure excludes the other ; a state of drunkenness on the part of the workman excludes the right to claim compensation under all circumstances, serious or wilful misconduct on his part, only if death or permanent incapacity does not result. Questions arising, if not settled by agreement, are to be settled by arbitration. Proceedings may not be commenced after the expiration of twelve months from the date of the accident (hitherto six months ; change introduced by the amending Act of 1913). The employer may come to an agreement with his workmen as regards their contracting-out under a scheme of compensation, based on the payment of contributions, only if the workmen are not placed in a less favourable position under such a scheme than they would be under the provisions of the Act. The " principal " is liable in the event of contract work ; he may, however, transfer his liability to the " contractor " ; the amount of the compensation is based on the rate of wages paid by the employer under whom the worker is immediately employed. An insolvent or bankrupt employer's claims against an insurance company devolve upon the workmen.

The following is the scale of compensation, as provided for in the Act (Schedule I.) :—

(1) In the event of death :

(a) where the deceased leaves dependants who were wholly dependent upon his earnings :—a maximum sum of \$1,500. (Whereas the Act hitherto in force stipulated that only the dependants domiciled in the Province were entitled to compensation, the amending Act of 1913 extends this privilege to all dependants domiciled within the British Empire).

(b) Where the deceased leaves dependants who were only partly dependent on him :—a sum fixed by agreement or determined by arbitration, but not exceeding \$1,500.

(c) Where the workman leaves no dependants :—the expenses of his medical attendance and burial, but not exceeding \$100.

(2) In the event of total or partial incapacity for work—weekly compensation not exceeding 50 per cent. of the average earnings of the injured person, but not exceeding \$10 for an adult and \$6 for an apprentice. The compensation must be calculated on the basis of the diminution in earnings ; where the injured person is not a journeyman working at his own trade, he is only entitled to claim from his employer compensation not exceeding 25 per cent. of the total amount of his loss in wages during the first month, 40 per cent. of such loss during the second month, and 50 per cent. during and after the third month. The period during which no compensation is payable, which was hitherto fixed at two weeks, was reduced to one week by the amending Act of 1913.

The Act of 1911 to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act, passed in New Brunswick provides for the case in which a workman to whom a judge has granted weekly compensation, may arrange for this to be converted into a single compensatory payment. The amendments introduced during the year 1912 are more important ; these provide that granite-workers and stone-cutters:

hitherto excluded shall be included among the workmen subject to the Act. The maximum amount of the compensation to be paid in the event of death resulting from an accident was raised from \$1,500 to \$2,000; or in the event of partial incapacity for work, from 50 per cent. to 75 per cent. of the total average weekly earnings. The period of two weeks, within which accidents had to be notified, was extended to two months. The rule hitherto in force to the effect that, should the incapacity for work continue for more than 100 weeks, compensation must only be paid during the first 100 weeks, was modified, so that now, if such incapacity for work lasting for more than 100 weeks is due to total loss of sight, to the loss of an arm or leg, to the total disability of a limb, or to the loss of a hand or foot, the period during which compensation must be paid is extended to 200 weeks.

The Act passed in Nova Scotia deals with employment in industries in which not less than five workers (hitherto 10; change introduced by the amending Act of 1912) are employed on work on a railway or in a factory, mine, quarry or engineering work, or in loading or unloading vessels, or on buildings in course of construction, or under repair (especially by means of scaffolding), or being demolished, or where machinery is made use of for the said purposes. The term "workman" does not apply to occasional workers or out-workers, nor to employees whose yearly earnings exceed \$1,200 (hitherto \$1,000; change introduced by the amending Act of 1913); persons employed in agriculture, fish-curing, packing, or the manufacture of fish or fish products, or shipbuilding, lumbering, or saw-mills, or in naval or military service, are also excluded. All other workers, whether manual labourers or otherwise, are included. The principal provisions with respect to the liability of employers are drawn up rather more briefly than in the Manitoba Act, but do not vary materially in other respects. Claims for compensation must be submitted within six months after the accident has occurred. In virtue of Schedule I., the employer must pay compensation as follows:—

1. In the event of death:

(a) where the deceased leaves total dependants residing within Canada, the total amount of his earnings for three years, but not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$1,500;

(b) where the deceased leaves dependants only partly dependent on him, a sum to be fixed by agreement or determined on arbitration, but not exceeding the above-mentioned maximum amount;

(c) where the deceased leaves no dependants, the expenses of his medical attendance and burial, but not exceeding \$200;

2. In the event of total or partial incapacity for work (according to the text of the amending Act of 1913), weekly compensation, not exceeding 50 per cent. of the average weekly wage, nor exceeding a maximum amount of \$7; the period during which no compensation is payable is fixed at one week; the total amount of compensation may not exceed \$1,500, nor may the individual weekly payment be less than \$5; persons under the age of 21 years, who are totally incapacitated for work, and whose weekly wage is less than \$5, are to receive the full amount of their wage in compensation.

In *Saskatchewan* the Act applies to work on railways, in factories, mines, quarries, engineering work and in or about buildings which are being constructed or repaired; it excludes, however, agricultural employment in the widest sense ("employment in agriculture or on any work performed or machinery used on or about a farm or a homestead for farm purposes, or for the purpose of improving such farm or homestead"), so that even building work or work

in factories, mines or quarries, worked or exploited for the benefit of a certain farm, is not subject to the Act; the liability to pay compensation is, however, extended to building work carried out by a building contractor on behalf of the farmer in virtue of a contract. The period during which no compensation is payable is fixed at one week. The term "workman" within the meaning of the Act includes all persons engaged in any employment to which the Act applies; persons, however, whose yearly earnings, by other than manual labour, exceed \$1,200, are excluded. The employer is liable in the event of accidents arising out of and in the course of the employment. Contracting-out is not permitted. A claim for compensation may be brought before the district court. The employer is liable no matter whether (a) the injury was caused by the negligence of a fellow-workman, (b) it was due to any defect in the machinery, etc., (c) the workman contributed to or was the sole cause of the injury, by reason of his own negligence or misconduct, or (d) it was due to risk incidental to the employment expressly assumed by the workman. The regulations with respect to liability in the case of contract work, insurance, etc., are on the whole the same as those contained in the Acts passed by the other Provinces. The claim for compensation must be submitted not later than six months after death has taken place. Contrary to the Acts which have been described above, the Saskatchewan Act contains no particular enumeration of the various claims for compensation which might be made: it merely fixes the maximum amount of such compensation, namely a sum found to be equivalent to the estimated earnings during the three years preceding the injury, or \$1,800, whichever amount is the higher, but not exceeding \$2,000. The court has to decide how the compensation is to be divided among the various dependants.

The Act adopted in *Quebec* provides that compensation may be claimed for injuries caused by reason of or in the course of work done by workmen, apprentices or employees employed in the following undertakings: building trades, factories and workshops; stone, wood and coal yards; transportation businesses; loading and unloading; gas and electricity businesses; construction and maintenance of railways, tramways, waterworks, drains, sewers, dams, wharves, elevators, bridges, etc.; mines and quarries; industrial enterprises in which explosives are manufactured or prepared, or in which machinery moved by power is used. "Agricultural industries" and "navigation by means of sails" are, however, excluded.

Foreign workmen or their representatives are only entitled to compensation if they resided in Canada at the time of the accident, and do not cease to reside there until compensation is being paid. In the contrary event, however, they may put in a claim at common law. No compensation is granted if the accident is due to the wilful act of the injured person. Gross negligence on the part of the employer or of the worker entitles the Court to raise or lower the amount of the compensation. Workmen who usually work alone are not subject to the Act, even should they occasionally work with one or more other workmen. Should the yearly wage of the workman exceed \$600, the full compensation is only calculated on the basis of this sum; the surplus up to \$1,000 gives a right only to one-fourth of this compensation; workmen whose yearly earnings exceed \$1,000 are not subject to the Act. Apprentices are placed in the same position as those workmen in the business who are paid the lowest wages.

∴ The compensation payable is as follows:—

I. In the event of *invalidity*:

(a) in the case of absolute and permanent incapacity for work:—

an annuity equal to 50 per cent. of his yearly earnings (maximum capital value of the annuity, \$2,000);

(b) in the case of permanent and partial incapacity for work :— an annuity equal to one-half the amount of the loss in wages (maximum capital value of the annuity, \$2,000);

(c) in the case of temporary incapacity :—compensation equal to one-half the daily wages received at the time of the accident, beginning on the eighth day.

II. In the event of *death* :—

Four times the average yearly earnings of the deceased, but not less than \$1,000 and not more than \$2,000, and also a maximum amount of \$25 for medical and burial expenses. In the event of any dispute the compensation payable to the dependants must be apportioned by the proper court. The injured person and his representatives are, moreover, entitled to claim compensation under common law against the person responsible for the accident other than the employer; the amount of the compensation which such a person is condemned to pay will be deducted from the liability of the employer.

The employer is entitled on his own responsibility to put in a claim for compensation, in place of the injured person, against the person responsible for the accident. In the event of fatal accidents, the employer is only liable to pay compensation to the maximum amount stipulated under the Act. At the request of the employer, the injured person must submit to a medical examination, under penalty of forfeiting his right to compensation, should he refuse; the injured person may, however, demand that a medical man chosen by himself be called in consultation. Special regulations safeguard the payment of compensation and regulate the procedure.

GERMANY. The German Imperial Insurance Office has sanctioned the following *rules for the prevention of accidents*, issued by Trade Associations :

(1) Rules for the prevention of accidents, issued by the Coburg Agricultural and Forestry Trade Association for agricultural undertakings. (Sanctioned 12th January, 1914.)

(2) Second Supplement to the Rules for the prevention of accidents, issued by the Meiningen Agricultural and Forestry Trade Association. (Sanctioned 12th January, 1914.)

(3) Third Supplement to the Rules for the prevention of accidents, issued by the Meiningen Agricultural and Forestry Trade Association. (Sanctioned 12th January, 1914.)

(4) General Rules for the prevention of accidents, issued by the Silesian Agricultural Trade Association for agricultural undertakings. Part V. :—Relating to the use of electric currents. (Sanctioned 16th February, 1914.)

(5) First Supplement to the Rules for the prevention of accidents, issued by the Silesian Agricultural Trade Association. (Sanctioned 16th February, 1914.)

(6) General Rules for the prevention of accidents, issued by the Agricultural and Forestry Trade Association for the Principality of Reuss, j.L. relating to the use of electric currents. (Sanctioned 16th February, 1914.)

(7) First Supplement to the Rules for the prevention of accidents, issued by the Agricultural and Forestry Trade Association for the Principality of Reuss, j.L. (Sanctioned 16th February, 1914.)

(8) General Rules for the prevention of accidents, issued by the Agricultural Trade Association for the Province of Saxony. (Sanctioned 23rd March, 1914.)

(9) First Supplement to the Rules for the prevention of accidents, issued by the Agricultural Trade Association for the Province of Saxony. (Sanctioned 23rd March, 1914.)

(10) First Supplement to the Rules for the prevention of accidents, issued by the Westphalian Agricultural Trade Association. (Sanctioned 23rd March, 1914.)

(11) General Rules for the prevention of accidents, issued by the Posen Agricultural Trade Association for agricultural undertakings. (Sanctioned 23rd March, 1914.)

(12) First Supplement to the Rules for the prevention of accidents, issued by the Posen Agricultural Trade Association. (Sanctioned 23rd March, 1914.)

(13) First Supplement to the Rules for the prevention of accidents, issued by the Clothiers' Trade Association. (Sanctioned 30th March, 1914.)

(14) Second Supplement to the Rules for the prevention of accidents, issued by the Marine Trade Association for steamers (Edition 1909). (Sanctioned 30th March, 1914.)

(15) Second Supplement to the Rules for the prevention of accidents, issued by the Marine Trade Association for sailing-ships engaged outside the small coasting trade (Edition 1909). (Sanctioned 30th March, 1914.)

(16) General Rules for the prevention of accidents, issued by the Pomeranian Agricultural Trade Association for agricultural undertakings. (Sanctioned 8th June, 1914.)

(17) First Supplement to the Rules for the prevention of accidents, issued by the Pomeranian Agricultural Trade Association. (Sanctioned 8th June, 1914.)

(18) General Rules for the prevention of accidents, issued by the Brandenburg Agricultural Trade Association, relating to the use of electric currents. (Sanctioned 8th June, 1914.)

(19) First Supplement to the Rules for the prevention of accidents, issued by the Brandenburg Agricultural Trade Association. (Sanctioned 8th June, 1914.)

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND. In pursuance of §8, sub-section 6, of the Workmen's Compensation Act, dated 21st December, 1906 (Text E.B. I., p. 18), the Secretary of State for the Interior, by an Order dated 30th July, 1913 (Text E.B. IX., p. 23, No. 39), extended the application of the Act to another industrial disease, namely, writer's cramp, and consolidated the Orders of 22nd May, 1907, and 2nd December, 1908 (Text E.B. VI., p. 36, No. 7, and E.B. IV., p. 90), which enumerated the industrial diseases to which the Act had already been extended. The new Order, in addition, makes an alteration in the application of the Act to Miners' Nystagmus.

NORWAY. In the year 1911 Norway promulgated three Acts respecting accident insurance, two of which are amendments to Acts already in force, namely, (a) the Act of 9th June, 1911 (Title and Text respectively E.B. IX., p. 165, Nos. 2 and 3), to amend the Act respecting Accident Insurance, dated 23rd July, 1894, and its supplementary Acts; and (b) the Act of 18th August, 1911 (Text E.B. IX., p. 178, No. 5) to amend the Act of 8th August, 1908, relating to the insurance against accidents of fishermen (Text E.B. IV., p. 133, No. 2). The third Act, dated 18th August, 1911 (Text E.B. IX., p. 180), introduced for the first time the accident insurance of seamen.

(a) The first Act, the Act of 9th June, 1911, amending the *Act respecting Accident Insurance for Workmen*, is, in the main, the result of the duty laid upon the Departmental Committee to consider the establishment of a system of sickness insurance and the relation between possible systems of sickness and accident insurance (in this connection see No. 19 for 1909). As a result of this inquiry, a Bill was drafted on which the State Insurance Institution gave its opinion, in writing, on 30th September, 1908. On the other hand, the State Insurance Institution had already submitted a number of proposed modifications to the existing Act in a Bill dated 9th May, 1908. On the strength of these preliminaries, the Department of Commerce and Industry then submitted to the Storting its own draft Bill on 27th February, 1909 (Ot. prp. No. 30, 1909), and this became law on 9th June, 1911. In place of the amending Act, the full text of the Act respecting Accident Insurance for Workmen, as amended, is printed in E.B. IX., p. 165, No. 3, and, for the sake of distinction, the amendments and additions introduced by the amending Act are printed in italics. The following are the principal regulations of the Act respecting the Insurance of Workmen in its amended form :—

Insurance is compulsory for all workers who are employed in establishments conducted as factories, in undertakings in which mechanical power is employed, or where explosive or highly inflammable materials are used for industrial purposes, in mines, in the procuring of ice, in building, in forestry (including timber-floating), in connection with railways and tramways, in loading and unloading, in diving operations and in the salvage work connected therewith, in chimney-sweeping, in fire brigade and salvage work, and in the transport of commodities and goods; this compulsory insurance is, however, only to be enforced—(1) when the work concerned is performed by a person carrying on a trade whose business includes such work, or by a society in accordance with the object of the society, and if the wages paid for the work amount to not less than 50 kr. per annum; (2) when the work is performed for the State or a Commune; or (3) when it occupies not less than 30 working days and a minimum of 300 days' labour. The insurance is undertaken by a public Insurance Institution guaranteed by the State. The object of the insurance is to pay compensation with respect to the results of industrial accidents. The following are the benefits:—(a) In the event of incapacity, free medical treatment and sickness allowance from the end of the fourth week after the accident if the insured person is otherwise insured against sickness, or from the day of the commencement of the incapacity, and in either case during the whole duration of the incapacity. In the event of total disablement, the sickness allowance is equal to 60 per cent. of the wages hitherto earned, and not less than 50 ore per working day or 150 kr. per annum; in the event of partial disablement, it amounts to a proportional fraction of the above, provided always that the loss sustained is not less than 5 per cent. of the said wages. If the annual income (*i.e.*, 300 times the average daily wage) exceeds 1,200 kr., the amount in excess will not be taken into account. The medical treatment and sickness allowance may be replaced by free treatment and nursing in a hospital or lunatic asylum; in that case, however, those persons who are entitled to claim compensation in the event of the injured person's death have the right to sickness allowance amounting to not less than 20 per cent. and to not more than 50 per cent. of the wages hitherto earned; (b) in the event of continued disablement after treatment, an invalidity annuity calculated on the same scale as the sickness allowance; (c) in the event of the death of the injured person, 50 kr. for funeral expenses, and also an annuity to the dependants amounting to:—20 per cent. of the wages earned by the injured person for the surviving widow, until her death or re-marriage, or for the surviving widower if he is unable to work, provided the marriage was contracted before the accident occurred; 15 per cent. for every legitimate or illegitimate child begotten before the accident occurred; 20 per cent. should the child lose both parents; where both parents are killed as a result of the accident, the children are paid 15 per cent. in regard to each parent. Where the combined annuities of the widow or widower and of the children amount to more than 50 per cent. of the wages earned, the annuities payable to the children must be correspondingly reduced. Needy relations, in the ascending line, of the injured person, who were mainly dependent on the deceased, are also entitled to an annuity equal to 20 per cent. of the wages, but only in so far as the combined annuities of the widow, or widower, and of the children do not amount to more than 50 per cent. of the wages. The insurance premiums, based on the wages earned by the insured persons, must be paid by the employers, and may not be charged to the insured persons. The sum on which the premium paid for each person is calculated must not exceed the sum of 4 kr. multiplied by the number of days during the calendar year for which the premium is calculated. In the case of appren-

tices and other persons who, owing to their imperfect knowledge of the trade only receive very low wages (or none at all), and in the case of other workpeople who are temporarily receiving disproportionately low wages, the premium must be calculated on a daily wage of 1.50 kr. for men and of 1 kr. for women. For the purpose of calculating the premiums, the undertakings subject to compulsory insurance are divided into classes of risk, and for each of these a separate premium rate is fixed, giving the premium for each class as a percentage of the wages earned by the insured persons. The classes of risk and the amount of the premiums will be revised every five years, beginning with the year 1914. With respect to the wages paid out, the employers must keep wages books according to an approved form; the Insurance Institution may examine the account books and the wages books, from which the number of persons insured and the amount of their wages can be ascertained. Notice with respect to any industrial accident for which compensation may become due and which will presumably cause incapacity for work for more than three days, or which results in death, must be sent at the latest within three days to the inspector concerned, who will report the accident to the Insurance Institution. The right to compensation will be forfeited if the person entitled to it takes up his residence outside the kingdom; in the case of a Norwegian citizen, however, the right to compensation will be revived should he again take up his abode in the kingdom. Exceptions from the former regulation, and also from the provision which stipulates that the dependants of a foreigner not living in the kingdom when the accident occurred have no claim to compensation, may be made in favour of the citizens of those countries with which reciprocal agreements have been made. Claims for compensation may not be surrendered, pawned, or made subject to assignment, except so far as to provide maintenance for wife and children, or for the expenses incurred by the poor law authorities. Employers have not the right to limit or exclude the application of the provisions of the Act, by contract, to the detriment of the insured persons. An employer, or his representative, will only become personally liable for an industrial accident if it has been proved by a criminal conviction that the person concerned is responsible for the accident. The responsibility of a third person for accidents described in the Act are not affected by its provisions. Besides the compulsory workmen's accident insurance, the Act also provides for the voluntary insurance of the owners of works subject to insurance, and also for the employees of such undertakings who are not liable to compulsory insurance. More detailed regulations in this matter will be issued by the Insurance Institution. The works subject to compulsory insurance were divided into classes of risk by a Royal Decree dated 16th October, 1911 (Title E.B. IX., p. 191, No. 7.)

(b) §16 of the Act of 8th August, 1908 (Text E.B. IV., p. 133, No. 2), relating to the insurance against accidents of fishermen, which came into force on 1st January, 1909, stipulated that the Act was to be brought up for revision five years after the insurance came into operation. All kinds of modifications were, however, submitted even before the termination of this period. It was desired to increase the contribution from the harbour dues on the fact that the claim for compensation, which was put in by the dependants of a fishing expedition lost on Spitzbergen during the winter of 1908-9 under particularly sad circumstances, owing to scurvy, was rejected by the State Insurance Institution, resulted in various suggestions with the object of including similar fatal cases under the Act; the period of three months, within which a claim for compensation had to be sent in, was considered too short.

The Department of Commerce and Industry took these questions into consideration, and came to the conclusion that an earlier revision of the Act was in every way advisable. On 25th February the Government submitted to the Storting a Bill, which was passed after being subjected to a few amendments and became law on 18th August, 1911. As the contents of the original Act have already been comprehensively described in G.B. VIII., p. XLII., only the chief amendments are given here. Persons engaged in sea-fishing and in catching marine animals, and members of the crews of fishing boats or trawlers, are not, as hitherto, alone subject to the Act, but also "persons who earn their living wholly or partly by navigating small vessels (on sailing ships having a gross tonnage of from 4 to 50 tons and on steamers of from 4 to 15 tons)." The provisions of the Act respecting compensation in the case of fatal accidents apply regardless of the cause of death of insured persons who have died during a fishing expedition involving wintering in Arctic seas. The parents of an insured persons who has met with a fatal accident are now entitled to compensation without restriction, whereas hitherto they had to prove that they were dependent on the deceased for support. The period within which claims for compensation must be sent in has been prolonged from three to six months. The Harbour Fund must, in future, contribute 110,000 kr. (instead of 60,000 kr. as hitherto) to the accident insurance for fishermen. Moreover, the State Treasury is made to pay contributions towards the insurance of persons engaged in the navigation of small ships (kr.1.00 per person per annum). The contributions to the voluntary insurance have been increased by 0.20 kr., whilst the amount of extra compensation remains the same.

(c) The following are the preliminaries which led up to the Act of 18th August, 1911 (Text E.B. IX., p. 180), respecting the accident insurance of seamen:—In the year 1900 the Seamen's Commission, which had been appointed in 1891, submitted its Motion No. II., respecting a Seamen's Accident Insurance Act, to the Department of the Interior. This Bill provided for the introduction, with respect to seamen, of insurance against accidents, invalidity, old age and death. The Department considered that, for the time being, it would be advisable to limit the insurance to compensation in case of accidents, especially since various interested associations were continually petitioning for a speedy settlement of the question. In the year 1906 a preliminary Bill was drawn up, mainly constructed on the same principles as those of the Workmen's Accident Insurance Act of 1894 (payment of premiums by the employer; graduated premiums based on the amount of wages earned; benefits as under the Accident Insurance Act). On 31st October, 1906, the State Insurance Institution, which had to consider the Bill, submitted to the Department a counter project with a statement of motives. This was sent to the interested circles for criticism, and, after having been again revised, was made the basis of the Government Bill of 30th December, 1909 (No. 4, 1904), which became law as the Act of 18th August, 1911.

The Act contains the following provisions:—The crews of Norwegian ships employed in the high sea and inland service (sailing-ships having a gross tonnage of not less than 50 tons and steamers of not less than 15 tons), including the skipper and the men called up to serve their military term in the Fleet, must be insured. The crews of fishing or whaling vessels, subject to the Act relating to the insurance against accidents of fishermen, are excluded. The object of the insurance is:—(1) to pay compensation in the event of accidents which cause bodily injury to or the death of the insured persons, and also in cases of death caused by climatic diseases or epidemics (including scurvy and

beri-beri); (2) to cover the expense of sending home persons who have met with accidents. In the event of bodily injury, the injured person receives an invalidity annuity (60 per cent. of the wages in the case of total disablement, a corresponding fraction of 60 per cent. in the case of partial disablement). The annuity commences after the medical treatment ceases. The State Insurance Institution also pays the expenses of hospital treatment and nursing, should this be necessary; during such time, however, the annuity payments may be suspended. During the period of hospital treatment the dependants must be paid, from the day on which the claim for wages expires, any compensation which they would be entitled to in the event of the death of the injured person. If the accident or the illness results in death, the State Insurance Institution must pay, in addition to the above-mentioned compensation—(1) Funeral expenses up to 50 kr. (if the funeral takes place abroad, up to 100 kr.); (2) annuities to the dependants (20 per cent. of the wages to the surviving widow, 15 per cent. to a child under the age of 15 years who has lost one parent, 20 per cent. if the child has lost both parents; the combined annuities must not, however, exceed 50 per cent.; 20 per cent. to needy relations in the ascending line, but only in so far as any annuities payable to the wife and children do not amount to 50 per cent.). A foreigner may only claim compensation when a reciprocal agreement has been made with the country in question. The wages earned by the insured persons, upon which the amount of compensation to be paid is based, must be determined according to the rate of wages in the six wages classes, from 600 to 1,600 kr. per annum, into which the members of the crews have been divided under the Act. The wages earned and the gross registered tonnage must be taken into consideration when fixing the amount of the insurance premiums. The amount of the premiums is fixed by the King, with the consent of Parliament, in such a way that one-half of the amount required for the insurance is covered by the sums paid in proportion to wages and the remaining half by the sums due according to the tonnage. The premiums must be paid by the shipowners; shipowners may in no case charge the premiums to the insured person. Claims for compensation must be presented not later than two years after the death of the injured person has taken place. The right to compensation is forfeited if the person entitled thereto takes up his residence in a foreign country; Norwegian citizens regain their right if they again take up their domicile in Norway. An annuity is suspended if the person entitled thereto is condemned to be detained in an institution or sentenced to imprisonment for a period exceeding one month, where he has a wife and children under the age of 15 years to support, the annuity is transferred to them. Claims for compensation cannot be surrendered or made a subject of distraint.

[See also:—2·18, Canada (Manitoba, Saskatchewan).]

4·3. OLD AGE, INVALIDITY, AND SURVIVORS' INSURANCE.

CANADA: *Dominion*. (a) The Canadian Government Annuities Act of 20th July, 1908 (Text E.B. III., p. 234), in pursuance of which the State acts as insurer for voluntary old age annuities, has been amended in various respects. Details in regard to the amending Act of 19th May, 1909 (Text E.B. V., p. 249, No. 8), are contained in G.B. IX., p. CX. Further amending Acts were adopted on 8th April, 1910, and 6th June, 1913 (Titles E.B. IX., p. 125, Nos. 1, 2 and 6). For the sake of greater clearness, the term "purchaser," in contradistinction to that of "annuitant," has been introduced into the terminology of the Act. This does not, however, constitute

any material innovation, as the option of buying annuities for third persons was already contained in the original Act. The regulation relating to the conclusion with the State of contracts for annuities (§4) is now worded as follows :—

His Majesty, represented and acting by the Minister, may, subject to the provisions of this Act and of any order in council made under the authority of this Act, contract with any person for the sale:—

- “(a) of an immediate or deferred annuity to any person domiciled in Canada—
 - (i.) for the life of the annuitant ;
 - (ii.) for a term of years certain, not exceeding 20 years, provided the annuitant shall so long live ;
 - (iii.) for a term of years certain, not exceeding 20 years, or for the life of the annuitant, whichever period shall be the longer ;
- (b) of an immediate or deferred annuity to any two persons domiciled in Canada during their joint lives, and with or without continuation to the survivor.”

Section 8 of the Act as amended, reads as follows :—

1.—An annuity shall not be granted or issued on the life of any person other than that of the actual annuitant, nor for an amount less than \$50 a year ; and the total amount payable by way of an annuity or annuities to any annuitant or to joint annuitants shall not exceed \$1,000 a year.

2.—Any contract providing for an annuity to commence to be payable at any greater age than 85 years shall, as to purchase price, be subject to the same terms as if the age were exactly 85 years.

3.—Except upon the occurrence of invalidity or disablement of an annuitant, no annuity shall be payable or paid to any annuitant unless he has reached the age of 55 years.

4.—When a married man who has purchased an annuity payable to himself applies to have a portion thereof converted into an annuity payable to his wife, or when a married woman who has purchased an annuity payable to herself applies to have a portion thereof converted into an annuity payable to her husband, the Minister may make such conversion, if—

- (a) the application is made within the three months preceding the time when the annuity becomes payable ; and
- (b) the annuity so made payable to the wife does not exceed one-half of the husband's annuity, or the annuity so made payable to the husband does not exceed one-half of the wife's annuity ; and
- (c) the provisions of this Act and any regulations made under this Act are complied with.

The provisions of the Act stipulating what is to be done with any premiums which have been paid, in the event of the death of an annuitant before the time when his annuity becomes payable, are supplemented, in connection with the extension provided for in §4a (III.) of the Act, by the provision that when, in virtue of the contract for the purchase of the annuity, the annuity is to be paid for a definite number of years or during the life of the annuitant, whichever period is the longer, and if the annuitant dies before the expiration of the specified number of years, the annuity must be paid to the purchaser or to his legal representatives for the remaining number of years, except in the event of any possible agreements to the contrary which may have been arrived at between the State and the purchaser.

The annuities, granted in pursuance of the Canadian Act relating to Old Age Pensions, are exempt from seizure or attachment (*cf.* British Columbian Act of 25th February, 1910 ; Title E.B. IX., p. 126, No. 17 ; New Brunswick Act of 15th March, 1910, Title E.B. IX., p. 128, No. 1 ; Nova Scotia Act of 30th March, 1910, Title E.B. IX., p. 129, No. 1 ; Quebec Act of 4th June, 1910, Title E.B. IX., p. 158, No. 9 ; Saskatchewan Act of 18th December, 1909 ; Title E.B. IX., p. 159, No. 3).

(b) For the benefit of the employees of the Inter-colonial Railways and of the Prince Edward Island Railways, there exists a provident fund (the Inter-colonial and Prince Edward Island Railways Employees' Provident Fund),

created by the Act of 22nd March, 1907, to which the insured persons and the State contribute equal shares, the latter, however, only to a maximum amount of \$100,000 per annum. The first monthly contribution to be paid by the insured person is fixed at 3 per cent., the remainder at $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the monthly wage. The following insured persons are entitled to pensions:—(1) Persons who have attained the age of 70 years; (2) persons who become physically or mentally incapacitated; (3) persons who have attained the age of 60 and apply to be retired from service (in the above three cases, the applicant must have completed 15 years of service); (4) persons who are permanently disabled from following their occupation as a result of injuries received whilst working; (5) persons who, previous to the coming into force of the Act, entered the service at such an advanced age as to cause them to reach the age of 70 years before being 15 years in the service: provided that on reaching the age of 70 years they have been at least 10 years in the service. The allowance is paid monthly, and is calculated on the basis of the following formula:— $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the average monthly pay received during the 8 years immediately preceding the granting of the allowance multiplied by the number of years of service: it may not, however, be more than \$20 per month, nor be equal to more than two-thirds of the average monthly wage. Before an employee can become entitled to participate in any of the benefits, he must serve six months on probation, during which period he must contribute to the Fund.

The original Act has been modified by the amending Act, Chapter 37, of 3rd April, 1908, and by the amending Act, Chapter 26, of 6th June 1913 (Title E.B. IX., p. 125, No. 7). The most important of these amendments is connected with the right of coalition of the railway employees. The original Act, for instance, stipulated in §14 that periods of absence, for which no wages have been received, are to be deducted from the period of service when the allowance is calculated. A new §14a now contains the provision that when a railway employee who is a member of the executive of any recognised Labour organisation absents himself from his duties to attend meetings of the said executive, the State shall pay its share of the contributions due for the days in question, provided the employee files, with the controller of the railway, within 15 days of the end of the month during which he has absented himself from work, full details concerning the organisation in question and his office in the same, and, at the same time, pays his contribution for the days during which he was absent. The result is that, when the allowance is calculated, the employee suffers from no loss on account of such absences.

SWEDEN. The history of modern labour insurance* in Sweden began some 30 years ago with a motion submitted to Parliament, in which, among other things, the Government was urged to draw up a Bill with respect to old age insurance for workmen. After several Bills had been drafted without leading to any satisfactory result (Bill drafted by the Old Age Insurance Commission in 1884, providing for compulsory contributions between the ages of 19–28, based on Canon Blackley's Schemes in England; Bill drawn up by the Commission of 1889 on the German pattern), the Government in 1907 appointed a Committee on Old Age Insurance (President, Prof. Lindstedt) which on 9th November, 1912, submitted a Bill with respect to a general system of pension insurance. This Bill, after having been variously amended, was passed by Parliament on 21st May, 1913, and became law on 30th June, 1913.

* Compiled, in part, from particulars given by Mr. J. May, President of the Swedish Insurance Institution, in the "Reichs-Arbeitsblatt XI., 858."

(Text E.B. IX., p. 191). The number of persons liable to compulsory contribution is estimated at 2,800,000, and divided as follows :—

<i>Annual Income.</i>	<i>Contribution.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>
Below 500 Kr.	3 Kr. . .	643,000 . .	1,235,000
500-800 Kr.	5 Kr. . .	300,000 . .	100,000
800-1,200 Kr.	8 Kr. . .	273,000 . .	53,000
1,200 Kr. and above	13 Kr. . .	180,000 . .	22,000
Total		1,396,000 . .	1,410,000

The total amount of the annual contributions to be paid is estimated at 12,868,000 Kr. The future number of pensioners, under the same conditions and with the same population (1907), is calculated at 600,000. During the first year, 1914, it is estimated that, in pursuance of temporary regulations of the Act, approximately 80,000 persons will receive compensation for incapacity for work. The cost to the State and to the Communes, less the administrative expenditure, will, under similar circumstances, amount to approximately 38,000,000 Kr. The expenses for the first year are reckoned at nearly 3,550,000 Kr., of which 2,660,000 Kr. (six-eighths) are charged to the State. It is estimated that there will be approximately 2,800 pension districts. "With a population of about $5\frac{1}{2}$ millions for the whole kingdom, every pension district would approximately comprise 2,000 persons. About one-half of these would be liable to compulsory contribution. Further, as the annual number of those who become incapacitated for work or who complete the 67th year of their age may be estimated at 50 000 for the whole kingdom, it may be assumed that, on an average, 20 applications for pensions will be submitted annually to each pension committee. The amount of other business in connection with the pensions cannot be accurately estimated beforehand, but it is not likely to be so high as to add greatly to the work of the pension committee." The Pension Board, which, for the present, consists of a Director General and Chairman, and also of two permanently appointed members and various other officials and assistants, entered into office on 1st September, 1913.

The Social Democratic representative on the Commission (Branting) had urged the extension of the Act to the insurance of survivors. This request had been taken into account in the Bill in so far as it contained a few regulations with respect to the increase in the pensions for invalids, widowers, widows and unmarried women with children under the age of 15 years who are unprovided for. In the Act itself these regulations were deleted again. The solution of this question has been put off to a later date.

Every Swedish man and woman above the age of 16 years is subject to compulsory insurance until the completion of his or her 66th year. The following are exempted : persons who are permanently incapacitated for work, every State employee entitled to a pension, elementary school teachers, members of the Army and Navy, ministers of religion and the wives of persons thus exempted. Other persons entitled to some other pension may be exempted by the Crown from the liability to pay the contribution. The pension contribution amounts to 3 Kr. per annum. This contribution is increased by 2 Kr. for incomes of from 500 to 800 Kr., by 5 Kr. for incomes of from 800 to 1,200 Kr. and by 10 Kr. for incomes of 1,200 Kr. and over. The minimum contribution of 3 Kr. is as a rule collected simultaneously with the district rates, the additional contributions together with the State taxes. Appeals against the decisions of the Taxation Assessment Committee may be brought in accordance with the regulations in respect to appeals against decisions of

the Taxation Authorities. Communes are bound to pay into the Pension Fund the total amount of the contributions imposed, without taking into consideration whether the persons liable to pay contribution have fulfilled their duty in this respect ; if they have failed to do so the Communes have the right of demanding reimbursement from the persons liable to pay the contribution. Should a contribution be paid by the employer on behalf of his employee, it may be deducted from the wages within six months of such payment ; after the expiration of this period, the employer's right to claim reimbursement expires. The benefits of the insurance consist in an invalidity pension in the case of permanent incapacity for work or in an old-age pension on attaining 67 years of age, even if, in the latter case, permanent incapacity for work has not yet set in. The annual pension amounts to 30 per cent. for men, and 24 per cent. for women, of the total pension contributions paid. Pensioners who are permanently incapacitated for work, whose annual income does not exceed 300 Kr. (men) or 280 Kr. (women), receive an addition to their pension out of the Exchequer, which, with respect to an annual income not exceeding 50 Kr. amounts to 150 Kr. for men, and 140 Kr. for women, and decreases with respect to a higher income by one half the annual income ; in regard to incomes of from 50 Kr. to 100 Kr., however, only the amount in excess of an annual income of 50 Kr. must be taken into consideration. In the event of fully paid up pension contributions, the pension addition is increased by 0.08 per cent. for every Krona paid. Three-quarters of the amount for such pension additions are borne by the State ; the remainder is paid as to one half by the Landsting, and the other half by the Communes. As long as a pensioner is in receipt of relief from a public relieving officer, the pension addition may be drawn by the Commune, and, as long as he is an inmate of a public institution for the poor or hospital, by the said institution, in order to defray the expenses incurred on his behalf. Pensions are paid in advance by post, as a rule every month ; in the case of small amounts, at greater intervals. Persons who, after reaching 15 years of age, become permanently incapable of work, but for whom contributions for receiving a pension have not been paid, and also persons who at the said age are permanently incapable of work, are to receive support in the same proportion as provided for in the case of the additions to pensions contemplated in §6 of the Act. However, all persons are excepted, who, upon the coming into force of the Act, have already attained their 67th year, and also all persons over 15 years of age permanently incapable of work at that date, who, during the year 1913, have been in receipt of relief from a public relieving officer for a period exceeding four months. Pensions and support are not subject to distraint and may not be transferred. In virtue of the voluntary insurance, every Swedish subject who has reached fifteen years of age, may, by paying contributions not exceeding a total amount of 30 Kr. per annum, become entitled to a higher pension than that provided for in the Act ; with respect to all voluntary contributions paid within each calendar year, an amount equal to one-eighth of the said contribution is added out of the Exchequer, the annual amount of the pension in respect of a man consists of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the voluntary contributions, in the case of a woman of one-sixth less. All the contributions are paid into a Pension Fund. Within five years from the time the Act comes into force, and subsequently at least every 10 years, it must be ascertained to what extent the pension contributions payable under the Act are sufficient to pay pensions to those persons who have only subsequently become liable to pay contributions. In this connection, it must also be determined whether the Fund is sufficient to correspond at least to the capital value of all the disbursements which are met by its means.

The Pension Board and the pension committees subject to it are charged with the administration of the pension insurance. A pension committee is appointed for every district and consists of a chairman, appointed by the King's representative, and at most of six members and their substitutes elected by the Communes. A representative appointed by the Board will act as advisory counsel on every committee. The pension committees are charged with the general supervision of the observance of the Act and, more especially, with the settlement of applications for pensions. The decision of a committee must be at once posted up for the information of the person concerned, who may lodge an appeal against it with the Pension Board within 30 days. The Chairman of the Committee has the same right of appeal. Against a decision of the Board only the Minister of Justice, the Commune, the Chairman of the Committee and the representative of the Board have the right of appealing to the King within the same period. A transitory provision stipulates that, for persons who, during the years 1914 up to and including 1918, have acquired the right to an addition to the pension or support, or to an increase thereof, this benefit is to be calculated as from 50 to 90 per cent. of the sum otherwise provided in the Act, and for persons who, when the Act comes into force, are between the ages of 25 and 45 years, 27.5 to 20 per cent. (men), or 22 to 16 per cent. (women), of the contributions paid; the increased cost will be borne by the Exchequer.

The Swedish Act thus resembles the German and French systems (compulsory contribution on the part of the employer and employed, with a fixed State contribution), in opposition to the Danish and British system (provision out of Public Funds). The main differences, however, are:—Fundamental extension of the insurance to the entire population, not only to the labouring classes; no contribution on the part of the employer, but, instead, compulsory self-aid, assisted by important State contributions; graduated State contribution in favour of the poorer persons liable to pay contributions.

[See also :—3, Switzerland-France.]

4.4. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

NORWAY. As is well known, Norway introduced unemployment insurance on the Ghent system (State contributions to recognised Unemployment Funds) by an Act dated 12th June, 1906 (Text E.B. I., p. 193). An amending Act of 25th July, 1908 (Text E.B. IV., p. 272), raised the State contribution from one-quarter to one-third of the benefits paid out. The Act was to remain in force until the end of the year 1911. Another amending Act, of 15th August, 1911 (Text E.B. IX., p. 178, No. 5), further extended the operation of the Act for another period of three years—*i.e.*, until the end of the year 1914.

4.5. INSURANCE OF EMPLOYEES AND OFFICIALS.

GERMANY. The provisions of the Employees' Insurance Act of 20th December, 1911 (*see* E.B. VII., p. CL.), in so far as they had not previously come into operation, came into force on 1st January, 1913, in pursuance of an Order of 8th November, 1912 (Title E.B. VIII., p. 107, No. 2). To this Act there has meanwhile been added by Imperial legislation the following administrative regulation, in addition to those already enumerated in E.B. III., p. XXXIX. :

Notification respecting the carrying out of §368, par. 2, of the Employees' Insurance Act (No. 4227). Dated 8th June, 1913 (R.G.Bl. 1913, No. 33, p. 319.)

PARLIAMENTARY NOTES

[NOTE.—The French, German, and English editions of the *Bulletin* are referred to as F.B., G.B., and E.B., respectively.]

(A) INTERNATIONAL

Draft for an International Convention with respect to Spitzbergen. (Dated 26th January, 1912).

[EXTRACT.]

CHAPTER X.—RULES RESPECTING WORKMEN.

60. Employers shall enter into a written contract with every worker employed by them. The said contract shall be drawn up in a language known to the worker and shall be countersigned by the Justice of the Peace or the Police Commissioner. Before the contract is signed by the parties concerned, each of whom shall be provided with a copy, and before it is countersigned as required, it shall be handed to the worker in sufficient time to allow him not less than 24 hours in which to become acquainted with its terms. The contract shall state that this formality has been observed. The application for the contract to be countersigned shall be refused if the contract does not comply with the provisions of this Agreement and with the special regulations to be drawn up by the Commission.

Should the above-mentioned formalities not have been observed, the contract shall not be binding on the worker.

61. In the event of sickness, the workers and employees shall receive treatment from the employer until their recovery, or at least until they are able to be sent home. The cost of sending an employee to his home shall be borne by the employer.

62. In the event of a worker or an employee meeting, in the exercise of his employment, with an accident, not due to any wilful act on his part, the employer, besides fulfilling the obligation mentioned in the preceding paragraph, shall pay compensation to an amount to be fixed in accordance with the principles laid down by the Spitzbergen Commission.

63. The sale of alcoholic beverages to the worker by or on behalf of the employer is prohibited.

64. Further regulations for the protection of the workers shall be drawn up by the Spitzbergen Commission.

(B) NATIONAL**I. Austria***

(House of Representatives, XXIst Session, January to March, 1914.)

Pension Insurance.

22nd January. 198th Sitting. Report of the Committee on Social Legislation on the adoption of a Bill to amend the Pension Insurance Act of 16th December, 1906. 2nd and 3rd Reading. Adoption. (Shorthand Report 9500; App. 2187.)

II. Belgium†

(January to March, 1914.)

1.—*Old Age Pensions for Miners.*

Sen. 17th March. General discussion on the Bill to amend the Act of 5th June, 1911, respecting old age pensions for miners.

2.—*Employment of Women, Young Persons, and Children.*

(E. B. VII., p. 454).

Ch.d.R. 26th February. General discussion on the Bill to amend the Act of 13th December, 1889, respecting the employment of women, young persons and children. 4th March. 2nd vote on the amended Section.

3.—*Workmen's Delegates.*

Ch.d.R. 18th February. Bill introduced to amend and supplement the Act dated 11th April, 1897, to appoint workmen's delegates to inspect Belgian coal mines.—18th March. Discussion and vote on the question whether the Bill should be considered.

4.—*Contracts of Work.*

Ch.d.R. 12th March. Bill respecting contracts of work, introduced by the Minister of Industry and Labour.

5.—*Hours of Work.* (E. B. VII., p. 228, No. 2; VIII., p. 213, No. 3).

Ch.d.R. 25th February. General discussion on the Bill to limit the hours of enginemen in coal mines. 4th March. 2nd vote on the only amended Section.

Sen. 21st April. Report presented by Claeys—Boüaert.

6.—*Industrial and Labour Councils.*

Ch.d.R. 11th March. General discussion on the introduction of a Bill to extend the term of office of members until April, 1916.

7.—*Sunday Rest.* (E. B. VIII., p. 447, No. 5).

Ch.d.R. 20th March. Discussion and vote on the draft Bill to amend §2 of the Act of 17th July, 1905, respecting Sunday rest in industrial and commercial undertakings.

8.—*Insurance.*

Ch.d.R. 21st-24th, 28th-30th April. General discussion on the Bill respecting sickness, invalidity and old age insurance.

* App. = Appendix to Shorthand Reports.

† Ch.d.R. = Chambre des Représentants. Sen. = Sénat.

9.—*Cheap Dwellings.* (E.B. VIII., p. 430, No. 6).

Ch. d. R. 11th February. General discussion on the Bill to establish a national association for cheap dwellings and houses—25th February. 2nd vote on the amended Sections and general vote.

Sen. 1st April. Report of the Commissions on Finance and Industry and Labour, entrusted with the examination of the Bill.

III. Denmark*

(66th Regular Session of the Rigsdag, 15th September, 1913, to 15th June, 1914).

1.—*Insurance against Industrial Accidents.*

Bill to amend Act No. 4, of 7th January, 1898, respecting the insurance of the workers against the results of accidents in certain trades (Minister of the Interior). (A. 2469.—C. 107, 121.)

Landsting. 22nd October. Introduction (L. 80).—24th October 1st Reading. Referred to a committee of 11 members (L. 94).—11th November. Report (B. 31).—14th November. 2nd Reading (L. 173).—19th November. 3rd Reading (L. 185).

Folketing. 25th November. 1st Reading (F. 1947).—26th November. 2nd Reading (F. 1995).—27th November. 3rd Reading (F. 2050).—Adoption: 1st December. (Lov-Tid, No. 267).

2.—*Unemployment Funds.* (E.B. VIII., p. 433, No. 2.)

Bill respecting approved Unemployment Funds (Minister of the Interior). (A. 2605.—C. 929, 1555.)

Landsting. 14th November. Introduction (L. 163).—3rd December. 1st Reading. Referred to a committee (L. 294).—20th March. Report (B. 1499).—27th March. 2nd Reading (L. 1080).—31st March. 3rd Reading (L. 1116).

Folketing. 7th April. 1st Reading (F. 4595); 2nd Reading (F. 4602); 3rd Reading (F. 4603).—Adoption: 8th April (Lov-Tid, No. 80).

3.—*Hours of Work.*

Bill respecting hours of work (M. Olsen and others). (A. 2421.)

Folketing. 15th October. Introduction (F. 537).—2nd-4th December. 1st Reading. Referred to a committee (F. 2172, 2251).—31st March. Report (B. 1997).—16th April. 2nd Reading (F. 4651).

4.—*Loans to Building Societies.*

Bill respecting loans to building societies (Minister of Finance). (A. 2749.—C. 921, 1557.)

Folketing. 11th December. Introduction (F. 2285).—16th December. 1st Reading. Referred to a committee (F. 2347).—20th March. Report (B. 1507).—27th March. 2nd Reading (F. 4248).—30th March. 3rd Reading (4284).

Landsting. 1st April. 1st Reading (L. 1139).—3rd April. 2nd Reading (L. 1167).—15th April. 3rd Reading (L. 1213).—Adoption. 21st April (Lov-Tid, No. 84).

* Compiled from F. Kretz, Aarbog for Rigsdagssamlingen 1913-14. København, Gyldendalske Boghandel-Nordisk Forlag, 1914, 3 Kr.

5.—*Census of Handicrafts and Industries.*

Bill respecting a census of handicrafts and industries in 1914 (Minister of Finance). (A. 2637—C. 177, 199.)

Landsting. 19th November. Introduction (L. 184).—26th November. 1st Reading (L. 225).—28th November. 2nd Reading (L. 278).—3rd December. 3rd Reading (L. 291).

Folketing. 5th December. 1st Reading (F. 2272).—8th December. 2nd Reading (F. 2280).—11th December. 3rd Reading (F. 2288).—Adoption. 17th December (Lov-Tid. No. 290).

6.—*Sick Funds.* (E.B. VIII., p. 434, No. 9.)

Bill respecting approved Sick Funds (Minister of the Interior). (A. 2489—C. 949.)

Folketing. 12th November. Introduction (F. 1662).—18th–20th November. 1st Reading. Referred to a committee (F. 1822).—25th March. Report (B. 1545).—30th March. 2nd Reading (F. 4284).—1st April. 3rd Reading (F. 4357).

Landsting. 15th April. 1st Reading. Referred to a committee (L. 1216).—15th June. Report (B. 3165).

7.—*Closing of Shops.* (E.B. VIII., p. 434, No. 10.)

Bill respecting the closing of shops and warehouses in the evening (Minister of the Interior). (A. 2627—C. 1583).

Landsting. 14th November. Introduction (L. 167).—26th November. 1st Reading. Referred to a committee (L. 235).—4th April. Report (B. 2087) and 2233).—16th April. 2nd Reading (L. 1277).—24th April. 3rd Reading (L. 1440).

Folketing. 28th April. 1st Reading. Referred to a committee (F. 4958).—15th June. Report (B. 3107).

8.—*Conciliation for Trade Disputes.*

Bill to appoint a Conciliator for Trade Disputes (Minister of the Interior) (A. 2477—C. 113, 199.)

Folketing. 29th October. Introduction (F. 1509).—18th November. 1st Reading (F. 1793).—20th November. 2nd Reading (F. 1893).—25th November. 3rd Reading (F. 1946).

Landsting. 5th December. 1st Reading (L. 328).—10th December. 2nd Reading (L. 347).—17th December. 3rd Reading (L. 393).—Adoption. 5th January (Lov-Tid. No. 3).

IV. France*

(January–April 1914.)

1.—*Old Age Pensions for Miners.*

Sen. 6th February. Report presented by Hervey on the draft Bill to amend the Act of 29th June, 1894 (adopted by the Ch.d.D.), and to establish a National Insurance Fund for workers in mines, pits and slate quarries (No. 37).—20th February. Adopted with amendments.

Ch.d.D. 20th February. Introduction (No. 3575). Referred to the Mining Commission.—23rd February. Report presented by Roden (No. 3582).—25th February. 1st and 2ndittings. Adopted.

* Ch.d.D. = Chambre des Députés. Sen. = Sénat.

—*National Old Age Pension Fund.*

Sen. 12th March. Report presented by Goirand on the Bill as adopted by the Ch.d.D. to amend pars. 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 of §13 of the Act of 20th July, 1886, respecting the National Old Age Pension Fund (No. 107).—19th March. Declaration of urgency. Adopted with amendments.

Ch.d.D. 20th March. 2nd Sitting. Introduction (No. 3743). Referred to the Social Insurance Commission.—26th March. 2nd Sitting. Report presented by Honnorat (No. 3784).—30th March. Declaration of urgency and adoption.

—*Workmen's Credit Institutions.* (E.B. VIII., p. 435, No. 4.)

Ch.d.D. 2nd February. Report presented by Berthod on the Bill respecting workmen's productive societies and workmen's credit institutions (No. 3460).—31st March. 2nd Sitting. Supplementary report presented by Berthod (No. 3849).—2nd April. Declaration of urgency. Adopted.

—*Workmen's Productive Societies.*

Ch.d.D. 23rd February. Bill introduced by the Minister of Labour to amend the Act of 29th July, 1893, to allow French workers' societies to be parties to contracts entered into by the Communes for the execution of work or the supply of goods (No. 3580). Referred to the Labour Commission.—14th March. 2nd Sitting. Report presented by Justin Godart (No. 3659).—16th March. Declaration of urgency. Adopted.

Sen. 30th March. Introduction. Referred to the Finance Commission.—2nd April. Report presented by Ferdinand-Dreyfus (No. 240).

—*Pensions for Workmen and Peasants.*

(a) Ch.d.D. 15th January. Draft Bill introduced by André Hesse and Mauger to extend the benefits of the Act of 5th April, 1910, respecting pensions for workmen and peasants to teachers who are at the same time town clerks or *secrétaire de mairie* (No. 3381). Referred to the Social Insurance Commission.

(b) (E.B. VIII., p. 448, No. 3.)

Ch.d.D. 18th February. 2nd Sitting. Introduction by M. Honnorat of second supplementary report on:—(1) The Bill to amend the Acts of 5th April, 1910–27th February, 1912, respecting pensions for workmen and peasants; (2) various draft Bills on the same subject. (Special parts dealt with separately as an Appendix to the first supplementary report; §36) (No. 3561).

Sen. 19th March. Report presented by Théodore Girard on the Bill adopted by the Ch.d.D. (No. 142).

(c) Ch.d.D. 5th March. 1st Sitting. Bill introduced by the Minister of Finance to grant compensation on the death of their husbands to the wives of injured persons registered under §36 (5) of the Act respecting old age pensions for workmen and peasants (No. 3620). Referred to the Social Insurance Commission.—6th March. 2nd Sitting. Report presented by Honnorat (No. 3635).—17th March. 1st Sitting. Declaration of urgency. Adopted.

Sen. 23rd March. Introduction (No. 150). Referred to the commission entrusted with the examination of §§72–81 of the Finance Act of 1912.

—*Regulation of Work.*

Ch.d.D. 11th March. 2nd Sitting. Report presented by Justin Godart on:—(1) the Bill respecting the introduction of an uninterrupted rest for the employees in public places of sale and offices; (2) de Mun's draft Bill respecting the regulation of work in commercial establishments; (3) Jouselin and Roblin's Bill respecting the regulation of the work of waiters and employees in cafés, public-houses and hotels. (E.B. VI., p. 334, No. 29.)

7.—*Industrial Accidents.*

(a) (E.B. VI., p. 329, No. 11.)

Ch.d.D. 20th January. 1st Sitting. Report presented by Defontaine on the Bill to amend the third paragraph of §4 of the Act of 9th April, 1898, respecting industrial accidents (No. 3403).—26th February. 2nd Sitting. 3rd Report presented by Defontaine.

(b) (E.B. VIII., p. 449, No. 8c.)

Ch.d.D. 11th February. Declaration of urgency and adoption of the Bill respecting liability for industrial accidents in Algiers.

Sen. 23rd March. Introduction of the Bill as adopted by the Ch.d.D. (No. 151). Referred to the commission entrusted with the examination of the draft Bill to amend §§17 and 22 of the Act of 9th April, 1898.

(c) (E.B. VIII., p. 435.)

Ch.d.D. 23rd February. Declaration of urgency. Adoption of Lenoir's draft Bill respecting liability for industrial accidents (amendment of §§9 and 19 of the Act of 9th April, 1898).

Sen. 25th February. Introduction of the draft Bill as adopted by the Ch.d.D. (No. 69). Referred to the commission entrusted with the examination of the draft Bill to amend §§17-22 of the Act of 9th April, 1898.—31st March. Report presented by H. Boucher (No. 231).

(d) Ch.d.D. 31st March. 2nd Sitting. Draft Bill introduced by L. Boucq to supplement the Act of 9th April, 1898, respecting industrial accidents (No. 3842). Referred to the Labour Commission.

(e) Ch.d.D. 31st March. 2nd Sitting. Report presented by Doizy on :—(1) Ghesquière's draft Bill respecting the extension and application of the principle of liability for compensation, contained in the Industrial Accident Act of 9th April, 1898, to accidents and diseases from which soldiers suffer either after or during their military service ; (2) Peyroux's draft Bill respecting the assurance of fixed compensation to citizens who are wounded or contracted illness in the service of the State (active service, reservists, national guard).

8.—*Accidents arising in Employment in Forestry.*

Sen. 17th February. Report presented by Boucher respecting the draft Bill adopted by the Ch.d.D. to extend the regulations of the Industrial Accident Act of 9th April, 1898, to forestry (No. 54).—20th March. Supplementary report presented by H. Boucher (No. 143).

9.—*Accidents arising in Agriculture.* (E.B. VIII., p. 449, No. 9.)

Ch.d.D. 27th February. 2nd Sitting. Opinion presented by Dariac on behalf of the Agricultural Commission on :—(1) the Bill to extend the regulations of the industrial accident legislation to agriculture ; (2) Beauregard's draft Bill respecting liability for accidents in agriculture (No. 3605).

10.—*Contracts of Work.* (E.B. VIII., p. 450.)

(a) Ch.d.D. 22nd January. 2nd Sitting. Declaration of urgency and adoption of Doizy's draft Bill respecting the conditions imposed upon occupiers of works who employ persons under 13.

Sen. 23rd January. Draft Bill introduced as adopted by the Ch.d.D. Referred to the Industrial Accident Commission (No. 15).

(b) Ch.d.D. 18th February. 2nd Sitting. Bill introduced by the Minister of Labour respecting the amendment of §§19 and 23 of Book I. of the Labour Code (contracts of work) (No. 3557). Referred to the Labour Commission.

11.—*Hours of Work in Mines.*

Ch.d.D. 19th March. 2nd Sitting. Bill introduced by the Minister of Labour to amend §§9, 9a, 9b, 10 and 11 of Book II. of the Labour Code respecting hours of work in mines (No. 3721). Referred to the Labour Commission.

12.—*Labour Certificates.*

Ch.d.D. 23rd February. Draft Bill introduced by Lefas, Louis, Marin and Porteu, to repeal the stamp and registration fees for the labour certificates given to dismissed workers and employees and respecting certain observations not contemplated in §3 of the Act of 2nd July, 1890 (No. 3583). Referred to the Budget Commission.—25th March. 2nd Sitting. Report presented by Nail (No. 3775).—27th March. 2nd Sitting. Supplementary report presented by Nail (No. 3808).—30th March. Declaration of urgency. Adoption.

Sen. 2nd April. Introduction. Referred to the Finance Commission.

13.—*English Week.*

(a) Ch.d.D. 23rd January. 1st Sitting. Bill introduced by the Ministers of Finance and War to open further credits in addition to the provisional credits in the Budget for 1914, with a view to limiting the hours of work in the industrial enterprises subject to the Ministers of Finance and War (No. 3420). Referred to the Budget Commission.—6th March. 2nd Sitting. Report presented by Albert Thomas (No. 3630).—17th March. 2nd Sitting. Adoption.

Sen. 26th March. Introduction (No. 167). Referred to the Bureaux.

(b) Ch.d.D. 6th March. 2nd Sitting. Report presented by Justin Godard on (1) de Mun's draft Bill to introduce a free Saturday afternoon for adult workers in industrial undertakings; (2) Chéron's draft Bill to assure a free Saturday afternoon for persons employed in industrial establishments.

14.—*Guarantee for Implements of Work.*

Ch.d.D. 20th March. 2nd Sitting. Draft Bill introduced by Lauche respecting the guarantee for implements of work and instruments which are the property of workmen employed in industrial undertakings (No. 3739). Referred to the Labour Commission.

15.—*Dangerous, Unhealthy, and Noxious Trades.* (E.B. VIII., p. 215, No. 4.)

Sen. 22nd January. Third supplementary Report presented by E. Chautemps on the draft Bill respecting the revision of the legislation concerning dangerous, unhealthy and noxious trades.

16.—*Industrial Courts.*

Sen. 10th March. Report presented by Strauss on the Bill and draft Bill to amend the Act of 27th March, 1907, respecting Industrial Courts (No. 100).

17.—*Mutual Benefit Funds.*

Ch.d.D. 21st January. 2nd Sitting. Declaration of urgency and adoption of the Bill, introduced by the Minister of Labour and the Minister of Justice on 19th May, 1913 (2470), and referred to the Social Insurance Commission (Report presented by Marquet on 22nd December, 1913) (No. 3326), respecting the inadmissibility of uniting the functions of a member of the supervisory council of a mutual benefit fund with those of a director or manager of a society giving special privileges to one class of members.

Sen. 10th February. Introduction by the Minister of Labour and the Minister of Justice of the Bill adopted by the Ch.d.D. (No. 40). Referred to the commission examining the draft Bill to amend and supplement the Act of 1st April, 1898, respecting mutual benefit funds.—12th March. Report presented by Lourties (No. 110).—26th March. Declaration of urgency and adoption.

18.—*Hygiene.*

Ch.d.D. 12th February. 2nd Sitting. Draft Bill introduced by Devèze and others to establish dispensaries for the poor for the prevention of tuberculosis in the chief towns (No. 3528). Referred to the Public Hygienic Commission.

19.—*Invalidity.*

Ch.d.D. 26th February. 2nd Sitting. Report presented by Schmidt (1) on the Bill to amend §§9 and 18 of the Act of 5th April, 1910, respecting the organisation of invalidity insurance; (2) on Vaillant's draft Bill to establish a system of workmen's invalidity insurance; (3) on René Renoult's draft Bill respecting the organisation of invalidity insurance. (E.B. VIII., p. 451, No. 19.)

20.—*Employees' Securities.*

Ch.d.D. 16th January. Introduction of the Bill adopted by the Ch.d.D. and afterwards adopted with amendments by the Sen. to guarantee employees' and workers' securities (No. 3395). Referred to the Judicial Reform Commission by the Minister of Labour and the Minister of Justice.—9th February. 2nd Sitting. Report presented by Violette (No. 3495).—10th March. 2nd Sitting. Declaration of urgency and adoption.

21.—*Apprenticeship.*

Ch.d.D. 2nd April. Supplementary report presented by Verlot on (1) the Bill respecting technical, industrial, and commercial instruction; (2) Dron's draft Bill respecting the organisation of apprenticeship through continuation classes; (3) Siegfried's draft Bill respecting the organisation of continuation classes; (4) Louis Brunet's draft Bill respecting apprenticeship (No. 3875).

22.—*Payment of Wages.*

Ch.d.D. 17th February. 2nd Sitting. Declaration of urgency and adoption of the draft Bill of Adigard, Taudière, and Marin to supplement §§1 and 2 of the Act of 13th July, 1907, respecting the free wages of married women and the contribution of husband and wife to the household expenses.

Sen. 19th February. Introduction (No. 59). Referred to the commission examining the draft Bill respecting the civil rights of women.

23.—*Minimum Wage.*

(a) Ch.d.D. 23rd January. 2nd Sitting. Report presented by Basly on Basly and others' draft Bill respecting the establishment of a minimum wage for all workers employed in mines and quarries.

(b) (E.B. VIII., p. 215, No. 10; p. 451, No. 24b.)

Sen. 30th March. Report presented by Jean Morel on the Bill adopted by the Ch.d.D. to amend Parts 3 and 5 of Book I. of the Labour Code (wages of home-workers in the clothing trades).

24.—*Weekly Day of Rest.* (E.B. VIII., p. 437, No. 17b.)

Sen. 24th March. Report presented by Henry Chéron on the Bill adopted by the Ch.d.D. respecting Sunday rest in the central markets of Paris (No. 159).—3rd April. Declaration of urgency. Adopted with amendments.

Ch.d.D. 3rd April. Introduction. Report presented and read by Lanche. Declaration of urgency. Adopted.

25.—*Free Medical Assistance.*

Ch.d.D. 10th February. Draft Bill introduced by Henri Maître and Gilbert Laurent respecting the introduction into the Act of the free choice of doctors by necessitous persons in receipt of relief and respecting the payment (fee) for the visit (No. 3498). Referred to the Social Insurance Commission.

26.—*Assistance for Large Families.*

(a) Ch.d.D. 27th January. 2nd Sitting. Report presented by Honorat on (1) Messimy's draft Bill to make an immediate money grant or to grant a further annuity to French mothers of families from the birth of the fourth child (E.B. VII., p. 459, No. 23c); (2) Ghesquière's draft Bill respecting compulsory protection of mothers and the fixing of bonuses and birth and nursing premiums for mothers who rear their children themselves (E.B. VII., p. 458, No. 17a); (3) Breton's draft Bill respecting the establishment of national insurance to relieve the burden involved in maintaining a family. (E.B. VIII., p. 452, No. 28c.)

(b) Ch.d.D. 24th February. 2nd Sitting. Bill introduced by the Minister of the Interior respecting the completion of §6 (domicile for purposes of relief) of the Act of 14th July, 1913, respecting assistance for large families (No. 3586). Referred to the Social Insurance Commission.—3rd April. 2nd Sitting. Adopted.

27.—*Protection of Women on Confinement.*

(a) Sen. 16th January. Bill as adopted by the Ch.d.D. introduced by the Minister of the Interior to supplement the Act of 17th June, 1913, respecting the maintenance of women on confinement, by a provision authorising the prefectural councils to decide in disputes respecting the domicile for the purpose of maintenance arising in the application of the Act (No. 3). Referred to the Commission respecting the protection and assistance of mothers and infants.

(b) Ch.d.D. 4th February. 2nd Sitting. Bill presented by the Ministers of the Interior and of Finance to repeal the stamp duty for documents drawn up in pursuance of the Act of 17th June, 1913, respecting the maintenance of women on confinement (No. 3472). Referred to the Budget Commission.—11th March. 2nd Sitting. Report presented by Clémental (No. 3654).—26th March. 2nd Sitting. Declaration of urgency. Adopted.

(c) Ch.d.D. 17th March. 1st Sitting. First debate on: (1) Schmidt's draft Bill respecting the protection of mothers (E.B. VIII., p. 437, No. 16; p. 452, No. 29c); (2) Raoul Péret's draft Bill to amend the Act of 17th June, 1913, respecting women on confinement (E.B. VIII., p. 452, No. 29a). Declaration of urgency. Adopted.

Sen. 18th March. Introduction (No. 123). Referred to the Commission on the protection and maintenance of mothers and infants.

28.—*Cheap Dwellings.*

(a) (E.B. VIII., p. 453, No. 30b.)

Sen. 16th January. Introduction by the Minister of Labour of the Bill as adopted by the Ch.d.D. respecting dwellings for large families, and the

establishment of workmen's gardens for these families (No. 4). Referred to the Commission on Cheap Dwellings.—20th March. Report presented by Strauss (No. 147).

(b) (E.B. VIII., p. 438, No. 21b; p. 453, No. 30a.)

Ch.d.D. 20th January. 2nd Sitting. Report presented by Bonneval on the draft Bill adopted by the Sen. respecting the advances made by real property credit associations for the acquisition of small dwellings (No. 3405). —31st January. Declaration of urgency. Adopted.

(c) Ch.d.D. 3rd February. Draft Bill introduced by Louis Marin. Ferri du Ludre and Driant, to facilitate the work of co-operative societies for workmen's dwellings (No. 3466).

(d) Sen. 13th March. Report presented by Strauss, Herriot and Guillaume Poules on the draft Bills respecting the loans made by the State to co-operative societies for cheap dwellings (amendment of Nos. 4 and 5 of the Act to amend and supplement the Act of 12th April, 1906) (No. 115).

29.—*Compulsory Support of the Aged, Infirm and Incurable.* (E.B. VII., p. 460, No. 25; VIII., p. 438, No. 22.)

Ch.d.D. 27th March. 2nd Sitting. Opinion presented by Bouffandeau on behalf of the Budget Commission on the Bill to amend the Act of 14th July, 1905, respecting the compulsory support of the aged, infirm and incurable.

V. Germany

(Reichstag, 13th Legislative Period, 1st Session, 1912-1914. 13th January to 20th May, 1914.)

1.—*Trade Disputes.* (E.B. VIII., p. 218, No. 11.)

21st March. 238th Sitting. Debate on the 117th Report of the Petitions Commission respecting protection against boycotting and strike excesses (Shorthand Reports, 8174A).—24th March. 240th Sitting. Motion adopted (Shorthand Report 8229C).

2.—*Contracts of Work.*

16th May. Resolution on the Budget of 1914. Motion of Spahn and others to introduce a Bill respecting: (1) the protection and further extension of workmen's right of coalition; (2) the assurance and further development of collective contracts between employers and workmen; (3) the regulation, in the direction of greater freedom of the position under private and public law, of trade associations of all kinds; establishment of a central bureau for the promotion of collective contracts between employers and employees and the development of the same into an Imperial Conciliation Department (No. 1684).—19th May. 262nd Sitting. Adoption (Shorthand Reports, 9098B).

3.—*Shipping in Inland Waters.*

(a) 19th January. Resolution on the Budget of 1914 by Albrecht and others: To introduce a Bill to amend and improve the regulations respecting the contracts of work and conditions of labour of persons employed in inland shipping and timber floating. Imperial regulations respecting the crews employed in the whole of the inland shipping of Germany; regulation of hours of work, night-work, and Sunday and holiday rest (No. 1282).—17th February. 216th Sitting. Rejected (Shorthand Reports, 7389C).

(b) 7th February. Resolution on the Budget of 1914 by Behrens, Dahlem (Montabaur) and others : Issue of an Order of the Federal Council to regulate the hours of work, Sunday rest and night rest of persons employed on inland shipping and timber floating (No. 1355).—10th February. 210th Sitting. Adoption (7197A).

4.—*Inland and Sea Fishing.*

2nd February. Resolution on the Budget of 1914 by Bassermann and others : To increase the contributions for the promotion of inland and sea fishing in view of the losses arising from bad weather on the Baltic coasts of the Empire (No. 1337).—3rd February. 204th Sitting. Adoption (Shorthand Reports, 6961C).

5.—*Industrial and Profit-making and Economic Co-operative Societies.*

9th March. Motion by Fassbender, Irl (Erding), Jaeger, Wallenborn : To amend the Imperial Act respecting profit-making and economic co-operative societies (No. 1451).

6.—*Budget Debate.* (Social Questions).

17th, 19th–21st January. 193rd–196th Sitting. Social and economic legislation (Shorthand Reports, 6585A, 6601A, 6626C, 6659C).—22nd January, 197th Sitting. Adjournment of the Debate (Shorthand Reports, 6693C).—28th–31st January. 200th–203rd Sitting. Debate continued (Shorthand Reports, 6793D, 6827D, 6865C, 6907C).—3rd February. 204th Sitting. Debate (promotion of sea-fishing, provision for seamen) (Shorthand Reports, 6945A, 6961C).—6th February. 207th Sitting. Night and Sunday rest in shipping on the Rhine (Shorthand Reports, 7063C).—7th February. 208th Sitting. Enforcement of the Potash Act (Shorthand Reports, 7089D).—9th, 10th February. 209th–210th Sitting. Department of Health (Shorthand Reports, 7136B, 7158C).—12th, 13th February. 212th, 213th Sitting. Imperial Insurance Office (Shorthand Reports, 7239C, 7279D).—14th February. 214th Sitting. Investigation of conditions of health among workmen ; small dwellings (Shorthand Reports, 7333A, 7348C).—25th, 26th February. 221st, 222nd Sitting. Imperial Railway Department (Shorthand Reports, 7586C, 7612A).—4th–6th March. 227th–229th Sitting. Imperial Post and Telegraph Department (Shorthand Reports, 7779A, 7824A, 7866A).

7.—*Technical Workers.*

5th February. Resolution on the Budget of 1914 moved by Behrens and others : To introduce a Bill to insert a provision respecting technical workers in §181 of the Imperial Insurance Code (No. 1344).—13th February. 213th Sitting. Adopted (Shorthand Reports, 7281C).

8.—*Hotels and Restaurants.* (E.B. VIII., p. 223, No. 37a.)

16th January. Resolution on the Budget of 1914, moved by Albrecht and others ; (1) to regulate the hours of work and breaks for rest of all employees in hotels and restaurants, giving special consideration to young workers ; and (2) to extend to the whole staff the Federal Council's Order of 23rd January, 1902, respecting the employment of assistants and apprentices in hotels and restaurants (No. 1276).—17th February. 216th Sitting. Rejected (Shorthand Reports, 7389B.)

9.—*Iron Industry.*

15th January. Resolution on the Budget of 1914 moved by Meyer (Celle), Böttger and others : To request the Imperial Department of Health to institute inquiries into the state of health of workers in the iron industry (No.

1273).—17th February. 216th Sitting. Adoption (Shorthand Reports. 7386C).

10.—*Commercial Code.*

18th January. Report of the Commission on the Act to amend §§74, 75 and 76 paragraph (1) of the Commercial Code. Resolution : To extend the exemption from seizure of the wages of employees and workers ; regulation of competition clauses for employees and workers to whom the present law does not apply (No. 1387).—27th March. 242nd Sitting. 2nd Debate (Shorthand Reports, 8270C).—4th May. 248th Sitting. Continuation of the Debate. Amending motion introduced by Albrecht and others (No. 1579 and 1581). Adoption of the resolution (Shorthand Reports. 8415D).—19th May. 262nd Sitting. General discussion. Adoption (Shorthand Reports. 9073D).

11.—*War Office.*

Resolution on the Budget of 1914 moved by Ablass and others : Regulation of the hours of work and introduction of published time-tables : regulation of Sunday rest and adequate holidays for the lower officials in the War Office (No. 1627).

12.—*Home Work.*

16th May. Resolution on the Budget of 1914 moved by Posadowsky-Wehner and others : To expedite and procure the general enforcement of the Home Work Act (No. 1683).

13.—*Employment of Young Persons.*

16th January. Resolution on the Budget of 1914 moved by Albrecht and others : To request the Federated Governments, at the International Official Conference which will take place in the autumn of 1914 at Berne, in order to conclude an international agreement respecting the protection of young persons and women, to work for the following amendments :

I. To raise the age of protection for young persons to 18 ; II. To prohibit the night-work of young persons up to the age of 18, regardless of the size or nature of the undertaking ; III. To remove the exceptions, as contemplated in the present draft of the international agreements, for the glass industry, rolling mills and forges ; IV. To fix the ten-hour day as the maximum period of employment for women and young persons ; V. Introducing a further reduction of hours of work for women, and young persons after a period of transition ; VI. Providing that the benefits of the agreement shall apply to all young persons and women, regardless of the size or nature of the undertaking ; VII. To introduce limitations to the exceptions respecting overtime, in addition to those contemplated in the draft agreement in Articles 3 and 4. (No. 1274).—17th February. 216th Sitting (Shorthand Reports, 7386D).

14.—*Night Work of Young Persons.*

7th February. Resolution on the Budget of 1914 moved by Posadowsky-Wehner and others : To request the Federated Governments at the next International Conference at Berne to support the prohibition of night-work for young persons under 18, with exceptions in the technical interests of specified industries (No. 1354).—10th February. 210th Sitting. Adoption (Shorthand Reports, 7197A).

15.—*Cheap Dwellings.*

24th February. Bill introduced respecting State guarantees to promote the building of cheap dwellings for employees in the Imperial and Military service (No. 1398).—12th March. 234th Sitting. 1st Debate (Shorthand

Report 8031D).—18th May. 261st Sitting. 2nd and 3rd Debates. Adoption (Shorthand Reports, 9055A).

16.—*Right of Coalition.*

(a) 19th January. Resolution on the Budget of 1914 moved by Westarp and others : To introduce a Bill respecting legal protection against the increased abuses of the right of coalition ; prohibition of picketing (No. 1283).—6th February. 207th Sitting. Rejected (Shorthand Reports, 7052B).

(b) 19th January. Resolution on the Budget of 1914 moved by Albrecht and others : Bill introduced to repeal all exceptional legal regulations limiting the right of coalition and to guarantee the right of coalition for all persons who place their physical or intellectual capacities at the services of another in return for wages or salary (No. 1285).—17th February. 216th Sitting. Rejected (Shorthand Reports, 7389A).

(c) 30th January. Resolution on the Budget of 1914 moved by Behrens, Giesberts, Schiffer (Borken) and others : Development of the system of coalition in economic, social, and political life (No. 1321).—6th February. 207th Sitting. Adoption (Shorthand Reports, 7052C).

(d) 31st January. Resolution on the Budget of 1914 moved by Bassermann and others : Memorandum introduced on the experience gained in the course of trade disputes in Germany and other countries (No. 1322).—6th February. 207th Sitting. Rejected (Shorthand Reports, 7072D).

(e) 2nd May. 247th Sitting. Report on the motion respecting the right of coalition (No. 1528). Motion : Adoption (Shorthand Reports, 8400C).

17.—*Commission on Social and Labour Matters.*

10th February. Motion by Behrens and others : Appointment of a Commission to consider questions affecting social conditions and labour (No. 1369).

18.—*Nurses and Hospital Staff.*

16th January. Resolution on the Budget of 1914 moved by Albrecht and others : Legislative proposals in the interests of nurses and hospital staffs respecting the compulsory training of persons engaged in this occupation, including masseurs ; inclusion of the staff under the Imperial Industrial Act ; fixing of a twelve-hour period of service ; weekly minimum rest of twenty-four hours ; abolition of compulsory board and lodging ; the whole staffs of hospitals, massage and bathing institutions to be brought under the Imperial Insurance Act ; annual holiday of at least fourteen days with payment of wages and compensation for any allowances in kind (No. 1275).—10th February. 210th Sitting. Rejected (Shorthand Reports, 7196D).

19.—*Seizure of Wages.*

2nd May. 247th Sitting. Report on the motion respecting the right to set off debts against claims for wages and salaries or to retain wages and salaries (No. 1514). Motion : Adoption (Shorthand Reports, 8400A).

20.—*Personal Credit.*

17th January. Resolution on the Budget of 1914 moved by Spahn and others : Regulations respecting the preparation of the reserves of trade associations for co-operative personal credit, especially for handicrafts and other small industrial undertakings (No. 1280).—13th February. 213th Sitting. Adoption (Shorthand Reports, 7280A).

21.—*Private Sick Nurses.*

6th February. Resolution on the Budget of 1914 moved by van Calker and others: Uniform regulation of the legal position and conditions of work of persons employed in private and public hospitals, sanatoria, and nursing homes and of sick nurses employed independently in private work (No. 1347).
—10th February. 210th Sitting. Adoption (Shorthand Reports, 7196D).

22.—*Imperial Law to Regulate Theatres.*

2nd May. 247th Sitting. Report on the motion respecting the Imperial Law to regulate theatres (No. 1541). Motion: Adoption (Shorthand Reports, 8400C).

23.—*Imperial and State Undertakings.*

24th January. Resolution on the Budget of 1914 moved by Bassermann and others: Memorandum presented on the legal position and conditions of work of persons employed in Imperial and State undertakings, not being officials (No. 1311).—6th February. 207th Sitting. Adoption (Shorthand Reports, 7052B).

24.—*Imperial Insurance Code.*

21st January. Resolution on the Budget of 1914 moved by Mumm and others: Bill introduced to amend the Insurance Code (No. 1298).—13th February. 213th Sitting. Adoption (Shorthand Reports, 7280B).

25.—*Reserves of Trade Associations.*

11th, 12th February. 211th, 212th Sitting. Debate on the memorandum on the reserves of trade associations (No. 1255) (Shorthand Reports, 7220C, 7239D).—8th May. Report of the commission (No. 1626).—18th May. 261st Sitting. Debate. Removal from the orders of the day (Shorthand Reports, 9058A).—20th May. 263rd Sitting. Adoption of the proposals of the commission (Shorthand Reports, 9160C).

26.—*Sunday Rest in Commercial Establishments.*

15th January. 191st Sitting. 1st Debate on the Bill respecting Sunday rest in commercial establishments (Shorthand Reports, 6518B).—16th January. 192nd Sitting. Continuation and conclusion of the first Debate (Shorthand Reports, 6561A).

27.—*State Employees.*

19th January. Resolution on the Budget of 1914 moved by Ablass and others: Regulation of the conditions of employment and work of employees and workers employed in Imperial and State undertakings (No. 1284).—17th February. 216th Sitting. Rejected (Shorthand Reports, 7388D).

28.—*State Officials.* (Imperial Post and Telegraph Department).

3rd March. Resolution on the Budget of 1914 moved by Hubrich (Oberbarnim), Kopsch, Müller (Meiningen), Siokovich, Struve and Wiemer: Reduction of the weekly hours of service and extension of holidays for the lower officials of the Imperial Post and Telegraph Department (No. 1426).—4th March. 227th Sitting. Adoption (Shorthand Reports, 7821A).

29.—*Public Contracts.*

30th April. Commission to prepare proposals respecting the regulation of public contracts for work and the delivery of goods. Motion: Adoption of the Bill drawn up by the Commission until the Bill respecting contracts should be brought into operation by administrative Order; and to urge in the Federal

Council that the separate Federal States should regulate their provisions respecting the giving out of public works and contracts for the delivery of goods in as uniform a manner as possible, in accordance with the provisions of the Bill; to declare the proposals referred to the Commission settled.

30.—*Wine Growing.*

5th February. Resolution on the Budget of 1914. Investigation respecting injury to health suffered by persons employed in vine growing and especially young persons (No. 1343).—10th February. 210th Sitting. Adoption. (Shorthand Reports, 7196A).

VI. Great Britain and Ireland*

(Session 1913: 10th March/15th August.)

Agriculture.

Bill to regulate the hours of labour of Scottish agricultural labourers and for other purposes connected therewith. H.C., Mr. Barnes, 1R., 30th June.

Bill to provide for the establishment of Agricultural Employment Boards and for purposes incidental thereto. H.C., Mr. Hills, 1R., 7th May.

Bill to provide for the establishment of a minimum wage and the regularisation of the hours of labour of agricultural labourers. H.C., Mr. George Roberts, 1R., 27th May.

Asylum Officers.

Bill to limit the hours of employment of officers and servants in asylums and to amend the Asylums Officers' Superannuation Act, 1909. H.C., Sir John Jardine, 1R., 6th May.

Character Notes.

Bill to make compulsory the giving of character notes. H.C., Mr. Wardle, 1R., 15th April.

Children and Young Persons (Employment of).

Bill to prohibit and restrict children and young persons being taken out of the United Kingdom with a view to singing, playing, performing or being exhibited for profit.

H.L., Lord Strachie, 1R., 28th March; 2R., 15th April; Com., 22nd April; Report, 29th April; 3R., 5th May; Passed and sent to H.C.

H.C., 1R., 7th May; 2R., 22nd July; Com., Report and 3R., 29th July; Royal Assent, 15th August.

Steps to be taken towards carrying out the recommendations of the Departmental Committee on male young persons in factories and workshops in restricting the number and divisions of trades in which boys may be employed at night. H.C., 24th July, Q., Mr. Hoare.

Bill to amend the Employment of Children Act, 1903. H.C., Mr. Ellis Griffiths, 1R., 3rd April. Bill withdrawn 22nd July.

Dangerous Trades.

GENERAL.

Number of cases of industrial poisoning in 1912. H.C., 9th April, Q., Mr. Snowden.

* H.C. = House of Commons; H.L. = House of Lords; R. = Reading; Com. = Committee; Q. = Question.

ANTHRAX.

Adoption of the recommendations of the Departmental Committee on Foot and Mouth Disease in reference to anthrax. H.C., 14th July, Q., Mr. C. Bathurst.

LEAD.

Statistics of lead-poisoning in potteries this year, and results of new regulations. H.C., 1st May, Q., Mr. Noel Buxton.

Enforcement of new rules respecting the pottery industry. H.C., 5th May, Q., Mr. Wedgwood.

Number of deaths from lead-poisoning in 1910-12, as compared with number in 1902-04. H.C., 16th June, Q., Mr. Snowden.

Education.

Bill to amend the Education (Provision of Meals) Act, 1906. H.C., Mr. Jowett, 1R., 16th April.

Eight-Hour Working Day.

Bill to limit the hours of employment to eight per day. H.C., Mr. William Thorne, 1R., 16th April.

Factories and Workshops.

Bill to regulate night employment and to prohibit week-end employment in certain factories and workshops. H.C., Mr. Jowett, 1R., 17th July.

Bill to abolish the infusion of steam and other forms of artificial humidity in cotton cloth factories. H.C., Mr. Albert Smith, 1R., 5th August.

Bill to amend the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, by reducing the period of employment in cotton factories to 48 hours per week. H.C., Mr. Gill, 1R., 5th June.

Bill to amend the Factory Acts in relation to hours of labour. H.C., Mr. Crooks, 1R., 3rd July.

Total number of women and girls employed in factories and workshops. The number of women inspectors. H.C., 5th August, Q., Mr. Morrell.

Inadequate penalties in the case of serious breaches of the law. H.C., 10th and 14th July, Q., Lord Henry Bentinck.

Increase of the medical staff of the Factory Department to deal with industrial diseases. Necessity of appointing medical referees to diagnose and report on injuries in cases where the victims of accidents are too poor to pay legal and medical costs. H.C., 14th August, Q., Mr. O'Grady.

Number of prosecutions instituted under the Factory and Workshop Act and the number of fines imposed for contraventions of the special rules made in respect of industries where lead is used. H.C., 10th June, Q., Mr. Snowden.

Application of the particulars clause of the Factory Acts to the linen trade. H.C., 10th June, Q., Mr. John Ward.

Number of prosecutions and convictions for time cribbing. H.C., 22nd and 30th April and 23rd July, Q., Mr. Gill.

Fines and Deductions.

Bill to amend and extend the Truck Acts, 1831-1896. H.C., Lord Henry Bentinck, 1R., 30th July.

Bill to abolish the system of fining in cotton factories. H.C., Mr. Albert Smith, 1R., 23rd April.

H.C., 9th July. Lord Henry Bentinck asked the Home Secretary whether he had had his attention called to the report of the Chief Lady Inspector of Factories and to the numerous instances of unfair and capricious fines and

deductions from wages inflicted on women workers ; and whether he intended to introduce a Bill to strengthen the powers given by existing legislation to remedy this hardship. Mr. McKenna replied : " I have seen the report referred to in the question. The amendment of the Truck Acts is one of the industrial questions with which I hope to be able to deal in the near future, but I am not in a position to make any statement on the subject at the present moment."

Hotels and Restaurants.

Bill to regulate the conditions of employment of persons in hotels and restaurants. H.C., Mr. Parker, 1R., 17th April.

Industrial and Provident Societies.

Bill to amend the Industrial and Provident Societies Act, 1893. H.C., Mr. Masterman, 1R., 29th April ; 2R., 31st July ; Com., 5th August ; 3R., 7th August. H.L., 1R., 7th August ; 2R., 11th August ; Com., Report and 3R., 12th August. Royal Assent, 15th August.

Housing.

Bill to amend the Housing of the Working Classes Acts, 1890-1909, and the Small Dwellings Acquisition Acts, 1890-1909, and the Small Dwellings Acquisition Act, 1899, and to encourage the private ownership of dwelling houses and business premises among the working classes. H.C., Mr. Montagu Barlow, 1R., 14th August.

Bill to provide for the better application and enforcement of the Housing of the Working Classes Acts and to amend the Small Dwellings Acquisition Act, 1899. H.C., Sir Randolph Baker, 1R., 13th March ; 2R., 18th April. Referred to a Standing Committee.

Bill to provide for the better housing of the working classes in rural areas. H.C., Mr. Fletcher, 1R., 13th March ; 2R., 4th April.

Inspection.

Number of factories and workshops visited by inspectors of the Home Office during 1912 and the total number of factories and workshops that come within the provisions of the Acts. H.C., 29th July, Q., Mr. Morrell.

Number of factory inspectors' assistants appointed in 1893 who are still in the staff. H.C., 17th June, Q., Mr. Gill.

Reorganisation of factory inspectorate and additional inspectors. H.C., 17th June, Q., Mr. Gill.

Labour (Minimum Conditions) Bill.

Bill to provide for minimum rates of wages and maximum hours of labour and to regulate the conditions of labour. H.C., Mr. Barnes, 1R., 31st July.

Merchant Shipping.

Bill to require home trade cargo ships to be provided with duly certificated officers and to amend the law relating to examinations for certificates of competency. H.L., Lord Granard, 1R., 23rd June ; 2R., 1st July ; Com., 10th July ; Report, 15th July ; 3R., 16th July. H.C., 1R., 21st July ; 2R., 5th August.

Bill to require home trade cargo ships to be provided with duly certificated officers, and to amend the law relating to examinations for certificates of competency. H.C., Mr. John Robertson ; 1R., 6th May. Bill withdrawn, 17th June.

Mines and Quarries.

Bill to consolidate enactments relating to coal mines and certain other mines. H.C., Mr. Annan Bryce, 1R., 27th March.

Bill to nationalise the coal mines and minerals of the United Kingdom and to provide for the national distribution and sale of coal. H.C., Mr. S. Walsby, 1R., 9th July.

Bill to provide for the establishment of a minimum wage and regulation of the hours of labour in the case of workmen employed in slate quarries and slate mines. H.C., Mr. Ellis Davis, 1R., 5th August.

National Insurance Act (1911) Amendment Bill.

Bill to amend Parts I. and III. of the National Insurance Act, 1911. Introduction and 1R., 24th June ; 2R., 15th July ; Com., 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st July ; considered, 5th August ; 3R., 7th August. H.L., 1R., 8th August ; 2R., 12th August ; Com. and 3R., 13th August.

H.C. Lords' amendments considered, 14th August. Royal Assent, 15th August.

Pawning Industrial Tools.

Bill to amend the law relating to the pawning of tools, instruments or appliances used in connection with any trade or handicraft. H.C., Mr. Tyso Wilson, 1R., 1st May.

Public Health.

Bill to amend the law relating to public health, as respects the treatment and prevention of disease. H.C., Mr. John Burns, 1R., 15th July ; 2R., 23rd July ; Com., 5th August ; 3R., 7th August. H.L., 1R., 7th August ; 2R., 11th August ; Com. and Report, 12th August ; 3R., 13th August. Royal Assent, 15th August.

Railways.

Bill to amend the Railway Regulation Acts and for other purposes relating thereto. H.C., Mr. Morton, 1R., 14th March.

Bill to provide for the establishment of a working day of eight hours for certain grades and a 48-hour week for other grades employed on railways. H.C., Mr. Hudson, 1R., 16th April.

Bill to regulate railway offices and the hours of labour therein, and for other purposes connected therewith. H.C., Mr. Wardle, 1R., 15th April.

Share Fishermen.

Bill to make the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, applicable to share fishermen in certain cases. H.C., Sir Guy Wilson, 1R., 31st July.

Shops Act.

Number of prosecutions and the amount of fines inflicted upon tradesmen in London for non-compliance with the provisions of the Shops Act. H.C., 9th April, Q., Mr. Boyton.

Enforcement of Shops Act in various towns. H.C., 21st April, Q., Mr. Boyton.

Trade Boards.

Bill to confirm certain provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the Trade Boards Act, 1909. H.C., Mr. Sydney Buxton, 1R., 1st May, 2R., 16th June ; Reported, with amendments, from the Select Committee, 17th July ; Considered, 23rd July ; 3R., 24th July. H.L., 1R., 24th July, 2R., 31st July and 5th August ; Reported, 6th August ; Com. and Rep., 7th August ; 3R., 11th August, Royal Assent, 15th August.

Application of Trade Boards Act, 1909, to bakers. H.C., 2nd July, Q., Mr. Harold Smith.

Trade Unions.

Bill to amend the provisions of the Trade Union Act Amendment Act, 1876, in relation to the amalgamation of Trade Unions. H.C., Mr. O'Grady, 1R., 1st May.

Unemployment.

Bill to establish a Minister of Labour, to make provision for the prevention and treatment of unemployment, and for other purposes connected therewith. H.C., Mr. Robert Harcourt, 1R., 14th March.

Bill to establish a Minister of Labour, to make provision for the prevention of unemployment, to provide for the proper treatment of unemployed persons, and for other purposes connected therewith. H.C., Mr. Keir Hardie, 1R., 30th April.

Underground Workrooms.

Bill to make better provision for the protection of the health of persons employed in underground workrooms. H.L. Marquess of Salisbury; 1R., 7th May; 2R., 2nd June; Com., 16th June; Reported, 23rd June; 3R., 24th June. H.C., 1R., 1st July.

Weekly Day of Rest.

Bill to facilitate the grant to members of the Constabulary in Scotland of one day's rest off duty in every seven. H.C., Mr. Remnant, 1R., 13th March.

Bill to amend and consolidate the Acts relating to Sunday employment and to regulate the conditions of labour upon the basis of six working days in the week, with Sunday as the normal rest day, and for other purposes connected therewith. H.C., Lord Henry Bentinck, 1R., 9th July.

Weights, Lifting and Carrying of.

Excessive weight-carrying by women, girls and boys. H.C., 14th July, Lord Henry Bentinck. Mr. McKenna replied that the subject is noted for consideration in connection with the next amending Factory Bill.

Number of cases in 1912 in which proceedings were instituted under the Employment of Children Act in respect of carrying excessive weights by children. H.C., 5th August, Q., Mr. Morrell.

VII. Spain*

(1914, and completion of 1912.)

Industrial Accidents.

Government Bill to amend the Act respecting industrial accidents. Congr. 8th June, 1914. Introduction (No. 47, 4.)

Contracts of Work.

Government Bill to regulate contracts of work. Congr. 12th June, 1914. Introduction (No. 55, 1).

Hours of Work in Commercial Establishments.

Government Bill to regulate hours of work in commercial establishments. Sen. 12th June, 1914. Introduction (No. 52, 1).

* Congr. = Congreso de diputados. Sen. = Senado.
B.R.S. = Boletín del Instituto de Reformas Sociales.

4.—*Mining Act.*

Government Bill respecting mines.

Sen. 11th October, 1912. Introduction by the commission appointed in pursuance of the Royal Decree of 9th March, 1910 (No. 161, 3; B.R.S. IX., 1, 446).—26th June, 1914. Introduction by the Minister (No. 63, 10).

5.—*Industrial Courts.*

Government Bill to amend the Act of 19th May, 1908, respecting Industrial Courts (E.B. IV., p. 492, No. 5; E.B. VI., p. 328, No. 4; E.B. VII., p. 468, No. 4).

Sen. Report of the commission (No. 105, 2; B.R.S. IX., 1, 372).

Congr. 11th May, 1912. Introduction (No. 114, 1, B.R.S. IX., 1, 373).—25th June, 4th July, 1912. Report of the commission (No. 154, 5, B.R.S. IX., 1, 373).

6.—*Seats for Women.*

Government Bill requiring seats to be provided for women employed in shops, warehouses and offices (E.B. VI., p. 328, No. 6; E.B. VII., p. 468, No. 8).

Sen. 6th February, 1912. Report of the commission (No. 81, 1; B.R.S. IX., 1, 372).

7.—*Right of Association.*

Government Bill respecting the right of association.

Congr. 18th June, 1912. Report of the commission (No. 150, 10, B.R.S. IX., 2, 84).

VIII. Switzerland*

(Swiss Federal Assembly. Continuation of the ordinary Winter Session. 9th meeting of the XXIInd official period. 26th–31st January, 1914. 2nd continuation of the ordinary Winter Session. 10th meeting of the XXIInd official period. 23rd March/4th April, 1914. Ordinary Summer Session, 11th meeting of the XXIInd official period. 2nd–20th June, 1914. Continuation of the ordinary Summer Session. 12th meeting of the XXIInd official period, 3rd August, 1914.)

1.—*Factory Act Amendment.*

Message and Bill of 6th May, 1910 (Bundesblatt 1910, III., 575), respecting the amendment of the Factory Act. Report of the Federal Council 14th June, 1913 (Bundesblatt 1913, III., 607), respecting the proposals of the Commission of the N.R. on the Factory Act.—Report of the B.R. of 23rd January, 1914, to the Commission of the S.R. (Bundesblatt 1914, I., 155), certain clauses of the Bill to amend the Factory Act as dealt with by the N.R. and its adaptation to the international labour treaties.

Postulate of both Councils: That the Federal Council be invited to present a report and motion on means by which the protection of the right of association and other rights of liberty could be dealt with in a draft of a Swiss Penal Code.

S.R. 24th March. Motion of the Commission of the S.R. Question of entry (Shorthand Reports, S.R., p. 25).—25th, 30th, 31st March, and 2nd April. Debate (Shorthand Reports, S.R., pp. 51, 70, 85, 101, 111, 135). General vote. Resolution of the S.R. not in conformity with the resolution of the N.R., but agreeing to the Postulate (Shorthand Reports, S.R., p. 148).

* B.R. = Bundesrat.

S.R. = Ständerat.

N.R. = Nationalrat.

N.R. 2nd, 3rd June. Debate. Resolution of the N.R. not in conformity with the resolution of the S.R. (Shorthand Reports N.R., 311, 332).

S.R. 8th, 9th June. Debate. Resolution of the S.R. not in conformity with the resolution of the N.R. (Shorthand Reports, 188, 202).

N.R. 10th June. Debate. Resolution of the N.R. not in conformity with the resolution of the S.R. (Shorthand Reports, N.R., 350).

S.R. 11th June. Debate. Resolution of the S.R. not in conformity with the resolution of the N.R. (Shorthand Reports, S.R., 208).

N.R. 12th June. Assent. Bill passed on to the Editorial Commission (Shorthand Reports, N.R., 359).—17th June. Text of the Editorial Commission adopted and the Act adopted unanimously in the final vote (Shorthand Reports, N.R., 411).

S.R. 18th June. Ditto (Shorthand Reports, S.R., 214.)

2.—*Military Insurance.*

Message and draft resolution of 12th November, 1912 (Bundesblatt 1912, V., 149), respecting the amendment of the Federal Act on the insurance of military persons against sickness and accidents.—Report of the S.R. Commission, dated 3rd May, 1913 (Bundesblatt 1913, III., 343), on the Bill of the B.R. of 12th November, 1912, on the revision of the Federal Act, dated 28th June, 1901, respecting the insurance of military persons against sickness and accidents, and to amend §§18. 20 and 37 of the Military Insurance Act of 27th June, 1906.

N.R. 30th, 31st March, 1st April. Debate. Resolution of the N.R. not in conformity with the resolution of the S.R. (Shorthand Reports, N.R., 223, 252, 268). Vote. (Shorthand Reports, N.R., 289).

S.R. 3rd June. Resolution of the S.R. not in conformity with the resolution of the N.R. (Shorthand Reports, S.R., 161).

Postulate of the S.R. : That the B.R. be invited to examine the question whether the amount of the tax in substitution of military duty could not be increased with a view to the opening at an earlier date of the Federal Invalidity fund, and if so, to present to the Federal Legislature proposals respecting the amendment of the Federal Act of 28th June, 1878, relating to the substitution of military duty.

—*Pensions for Employees on Federal Railways in France.*

Message and draft resolution, dated 3rd March, 1914 (Bundesblatt 1914, I., 486), respecting the ratification of an agreement between Switzerland and France respecting pensions for employees of the Federal railways employed on French territory.

S.R. 26th March. Resolution of the S.R. on the draft of the B.R.

N.R. 5th June. Vote.

—*Tobacco Tax.*

N.R. Motion by Eugster and others on 9th June, 1914 : That the B.R. be invited to examine and present a report on the question of whether the Federal Constitution should not be revised in the sense that a new source of income should be opened to the Confederation by introducing a tax on tobacco or a tobacco monopoly. In this connection the view should be taken that these new financial measures should be devoted—

- (1) in particular, to a Federal system of insurance against old age and invalidity;
- (2) to the creation of a reserve for the undertakings of the Confederation.

Bibliographie des Bulletins des Internationalen Arbeitsamtes. Bibliographie du Bulletin de l'Office International du Travail. Bibliography of the Bulletin of the International Labour Office. 1914. No. 2.

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Zeitschriftenschau. — Périodiques. — Periodicals. No. 1.

(1. VII. 1913. — 31. XII. 1913.)

Abkürzungen, Abréviations, Abbreviations:
A = Annalen des Deutschen Reiches für Gesetzgebung, Verwaltung und Volkswirtschaft, München.

AA = Annals of the American Academy of political and social science, Philadelphia.

AE = Arzt als Erzieher, München.

AB = Arbeit, Bochum.

Ab = Abstinenz, Wien.

ACath = Association catholique, Paris.

AcB = Accident Bulletin, Washington.

ADGZ = Allgemeine Deutsche Gärtner-Zeitung, Berlin.

AE = Archiv für Eisenbahnwesen, Berlin.

AF = American Federationist, Washington.

Ar = Arbeiterfreund, Berlin.

AV = Archiv für Volkswohlfahrt, Berlin.

AG = Arbeitgeber, Berlin.

AGH = Annalen des Gewerbebeförderungsdienstes des k. k. Handelsministeriums, Wien.

AgrW = Agrarpolitische Wochenschrift.

AGZ = Arbeitgeber-Zeitung, Wien.

AHP = Annales d'hygiène publique et de médecine légale, Paris.

AI = American Industries, of, by and for the Manufacturers of the United States.

AIK = Archiv für innere Kolonisation.

AINP = Anales del Instituto Nacional de Previsión, Madrid.

AiZ = Arbeiterinnenzeitung, Wien.

AJ = Arbeiterjugend, Wien.

AJS = American Journal of Sociology, Chicago and New York.

AKS = Archiv für kaufmännische Sozialpolitik, Hamburg.
 ALLR = American Labour Legislation Review, New York.
 Am = Ameise, Charlottenburg.
 AM = Arbeitsmarkt, Berlin.
 AMH = Archiv für soziale Medizin und Hygiene, Leipzig.
 AN = Arbeitsnachweis, Troppau
 ANa = Action nationale, Paris.
 ANRV = Amtliche Nachrichten des Reichs-Versicherungsamtes, Berlin.
 ANMI = Amtliche Nachrichten des Ministeriums des Innern, Wien.
 AO = Association ouvrière, Paris.
 APE = American Photo-Engraver, Chicago.
 APfl = Armenpflege, Wien.
 APSR = American Political Science Review.
 AR = Allgemeine Rundschau, Leipzig.
 Arb = Arbeiter, München.
 ArbA = De Arbeid, Amsterdam.
 ArbG = Arbejdsgiveren.
 ArbP = Arbeiterpräses, Berlin.
 ArBR = Arbeitsrecht, Stuttgart.
 ARD = Annales de la régie directe, Genève.
 ArmR = The Army Review, London.
 AS = Arbeiterschutz, Wien.
 ASA = Archiv für die Geschichte des Sozialismus und der Arbeiterversicherung (Grünberg's), Leipzig.
 ASF = Action sociale de la femme, Paris.
 ASG = Annalen für Sozialpolitik und Gesetzgebung, Berlin.
 Ask = Arbetsarkyddet, Stockholm.
 ASP = Annales des sciences politiques, Paris.
 ASS = Archiv für Sozialwissenschaft und Sozialpolitik, Tübingen.
 Ass = Assicurazione, Roma.
 ASi = Arbeiterstimme, Bern.
 ASZ = Allgemeine Steinsetzer-Zeitung, Berlin.
 ATFin = Arbeitsstatistik Tidskrift, Helsingfors.
 ATL = Arbeit, die (le Travail, il Lavoro), Zürich.
 AtW = Arbeit, Wien.
 AV = Arbeiter-Versorgung, Grunewald-Berlin.
 AVBl = Aertzliches Vereinsblatt.
 AVZ = Arbeiterversicherung, Volkstümliche Zeitschrift für, Berlin.
 AW = Arbeiterwohl, Münster.
 AzS = Azione sociale, Bergamo.
 B = Blätter für Armenwesen, Graz.
 BA = Buchhandlungsangestellte, Wien.
 BadBZ = Badische Beamtenzeitung.
 BAEA = Bulletin of the American Economical Association.
 Bak = Bakkersbode, Amsterdam.
 BALC = Bulletin de l'association internationale pour la lutte contre le chômage, Paris.
 BarB = Bergarbeiter, Oberhausen (Rheinland).
 Barg = Boletin de la Union industrial argentina, Buenos Aires.
 BAS = Bulletin des assurances sociales, Paris.
 BAVA = Bureau-Angestellte und Volkstümliche Zeitschrift für praktische Arbeiterversicherung, Berlin.
 BBL = Bulletin of the Bureau of Labor, Washington.
 BBLO = Bulletin of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Ohio, Cincinnati.
 BBM = Bulletin of the Bureau of Mines, Washington.
 BBR = Bulletin du Bureau Officiel de renseignements sur le Brésil, Genève.
 BBS = Bulletin, bibliographisches, der Schweiz, Bern.
 BBSI = Bulletin périodique du Bureau Socialiste International, Bruxelles.
 BBZ = Beamtenbauzeitung, Wien.
 BCC = Bulletin de colonisation comparée, Bruxelles.
 BCh = Bulletin de la Chambre de commerce, Paris.

BChA = Bulletin officiel de la Chambre de commerce argentine en France, Paris.
 BCT = Bulletin du Comité central du travail industriel, Bruxelles.
 BDT = Boletin della Dirección General del Trabajo, Buenos Aires.
 BE = Bollettino dell'emigrazione, Roma.
 BEI = Bollettino del lavoro per l'emigrante italiano in Europa, Ginevra.
 BErSt = Bericht-Erstatter, Berlin.
 Bew = Bewegung, Amsterdam.
 BF = Boulangerie française, Paris.
 BFIF = Bulletin mensuel de la Fédération des industriels et des commerçants français, Paris.
 BFN = Bulletin de la Fédération nationale du bâtiment et des travaux publics, Paris.
 BG = Blätter für Genossenschaftswesen, Berlin.
 BGew = Baugewerkschaft, Berlin.
 BHa = Bauhilfsarbeiter, Hamburg.
 BHD = Bauhandwerker, Magdeburg.
 BHS = Zeitschrift für das Berg-, Hütten- und Salinenwesen im preussischen Staate, Berlin.
 BHZ = Bauhandwerker, Zürich.
 BI = Illinois Factory Inspection Bulletin, Chicago.
 BICW = Bulletin of the Industrial Commission of Wisconsin, Madison.
 BIL = Bollettino dell'Ispettorato del lavoro, Roma.
 Binl = Bulletin der internationalen Union der Holzarbeiter, Berlin.
 BIT = Bulletin de l'Inspection du travail, Paris.
 BK = Bergknappe, Essen-Ruhr.
 BKK = Betriebskrankenkasse, Essen-Ruhr.
 BIA = Blumenarbeiter, Berlin.
 BIB = Blaubuch, Berlin.
 BLC = Bulletin de la Société de législation comparée, Paris.
 BLS = Bulletin de la Ligue sociale, Paris.
 BISA = Blätter für soziale Arbeit, Karlsruhe.
 BLSA = Bulletin des Ligues sociales d'acheteurs.
 BMAT = Bulletin médical d'accidents du travail.
 BMIES = Bulletin mensuel des institutions économiques et sociales (Institut international d'agriculture), Rome.
 BMP = Bulletin des maladies professionnelles, Milan.
 BMS = Boletin del Museo Social, Barcelona.
 BMT = Bulletin du Ministère du Travail, Paris.
 BN = Basler Nachrichten, Basel.
 BNCP = Bollettino di notizie sul credito et sulla previdenza, Roma.
 Bo = Bode, Amsterdam.
 Bod = Bodenreform, Berlin.
 BOTU = Boletin de la Oficina del Trabajo, Uruguay, Montevideo.
 BP = Bulletin de la prévoyance, Bruxelles.
 BPA = Bulletin of the Pan-American Union, Washington.
 BPB = Bulletin de la participation aux bénéfices.
 BR = Belang en Recht, Amsterdam.
 BRS = Boletin del Instituto de Reformas Sociales, Madrid.
 BRV = Blätter für vergleichende Rechtswissenschaft und Volkswirtschaftslehre, Berlin.
 BrZ = Brauerei- und Müllerei-Verbandszeitung, Berlin.
 BSEL = Bulletin de la Société d'études législatives, Paris.
 BSHO = Bulletin des Sociétés d'habitations ouvrières, Bruxelles.
 BSM = Boletin de la secretaria de fomento, Mexico.
 BSR = Buletinul Statistic al României, Bucarest.
 BTCh = Boletin de la Oficina del Trabajo, Santiago de Chile.
 Bu = Bundesblatt, Schweizerisches, Bern.
 Bū = Bűntetőjogi Döntvénytár, Budapest.
 BUL = Bollettino dell'Ufficio del lavoro, Roma.
 BUL (NS) = Bollettino dell'Ufficio del lavoro (Nuova serie), Roma.

BUS = Bulletin officiel de l'Union syndicale des
maîtres imprimeurs de la France, Paris.
BV = Basler Vorwärts, Basel.
BvA = Bouwvakarbeider, Amsterdam.
BW = Buchhändler-Warte, Berlin.
BZ = Bildhauer-Zeitung, Berlin.

C = Concordia, Berlin.
CB = Coopérateurs belges.
CFL = Confederazione del lavoro, Milano.
CGD = Correspondenzblatt der Generalkommission
d. Gewerkschaften Deutschlands, Berlin.
ChI = Chemische Industrie.
ChJ = Chambers' Journal, London.
CI = Cooperazione italiana, Milano.
Cl = La Construction internationale, Bruxelles.
CL = Contratto di lavoro, Roma.
Co = Coiffeurghilfen-Zeitung, Bern.
Com = Comune, Milano.

COV = Central Orgaan voor de Ongevallen-Verzekering
en andere Werkliedenverzekeringen.
COW = Centraal-Orgaan voor de Werklieden-Verzekering.

Cr = Courier, Publikationsorgan des Deutschen
Transportarbeiter-Verbandes, Berlin.

CRév = Contemporary Review, London.

CS = Critica sociale, Milano.

Cs = Charities.

CSA = Correspondenzblatt für Schweizer Aerzte,
Basel.

CT = Correspondent für die Arbeiter und Arbeiterinnen
der Hut- und Filzwarenindustrie, Altenburg.

CT = Cape Times-Weekly, Capetown.

CultS = Cultura sociale, Roma.

DAGZ = Deutsche Arbeitgeber-Zeitung, Berlin.

DAIZ = Deutsche Arbeiterinnenzeitung, Berlin.

DBKZ = Deutsche Bäcker- und Konditoren-Zeitung,
Hamburg.

DBZ = Deutsche Böttcher-Zeitung, Bremen.

DC = Dominion of Canada, Labour Gazette (Dominion
du Canada, Gazette du Travail), Ottawa.

Dek = Dekorateur, Wien.

Dev = Devoir, Paris.

DF = Dokumente des Fortschritts, Berlin, Paris.

Dg = Dagny, Stockholm.

DG = Deutscher Gewerkschaftsführer, Wien.

DGZ = Deutsche Gärtner-Zeitung, Berlin.

DHW = Deutsche Handels-Wacht, Hamburg.

DIBZ = Deutsche Industriebeamten-Zeitung.

DivS = Divenire sociale, Roma.

Diz = Dizionario di Legislazione sociale, Modena.

DIZ = Deutsche Industrie-Zeitung, Berlin.

DJZ = Deutsche Juristen-Zeitung, Berlin.

DKA = Deutscher Kaufmann im Auslande, Hamburg.

OKZ = Deutsche Kolonial-Zeitung.

Ol = Deutschland, Berlin.

DM = Deutscher Maler, Düsseldorf.

DMA = Deutscher Metallarbeiter, Duisburg.

DMH = Deutscher Maschinist und Heizer, Berlin.

DP = Documents du Progrès, Paris.

DrF = Droit des Femmes, Paris.

DSIZ = Deutsche Städtezeitung, Berlin.

DTZ = Deutsche Techniker-Zeitung.

DVVV = Veröffentlichungen des Deutschen Vereins
für Versicherungswissenschaft, Berlin.

DWZ = Deutsche Wirtschaftszeitung, Berlin.

DZ = Dachdecker-Zeitung, Frankfurt a. M.

DZch = Deutscher Zeichner, Berlin.

E = Economist, 'sGravenhage.

EA = Economista Argentino, Buenos Aires.

E = Economist, London.

EcFr = Economiste français, Paris.

Eco = Economista, Firenze.

EcR = Economic Review, London.

EF = Epicerie française, Paris.

Ei = Eiche, Berlin.

Eind = Eisenbahn und Industrie, Wien.

Eis = Eisenbahner, Wien.

EisM = Eisenbahner, München.

EJ = Economic Journal, London.

ER = Edinburgh Review, London.

ERG = Editorial Railroad Gazette.

ESF = Ekonomiska Samfundet i Finland, Helsingfors.

EugR = Eugenics Review.

Et = Etudes professionnelles, Paris.

EvFrZ = Evangelische Frauenzeitung.

EW = The Englishwoman, London.

Exp = Export, Berlin.

EZ = Oesterreichische Eisenbahnzeitung, Wien.

F = Der Filialleiter, Berlin.

FCM = Fachzeitung für Civilmusiker, Berlin.

FFS = Feuille fédérale suisse, Bern.

Fg = Fachgenosse, Berlin.

FH = Fabrik- und Handarbeiter, Burg.

FinskT = Finsk Tidskrift.

Fl = Fleischer, Berlin.

FL = American Federation of Labor, Weekly
News Letters, Washington.

Flr = Flügelrad, Luzern.

FR = Fortnightly Review, London.

Fr = Frauenbewegung, Berlin.

FrK = Freie Kunst, Berlin.

FrkZ = Frankfurter Zeitung, Frankfurt.

FS = Fachzeitung für Schneider, Berlin.

FSO = Fachblatt der Sattler und Riemer,
Wien.

FSW = Fachzeitung für Schneider und Wäsche-
arbeiter, Berlin.

FT = Fédération typographique.

FTid = Försäkringsföreningens Tidskrift.

FTU = General Federation of Trade Unions,
London.

FZ = Friseurghilfen-Zeitung, Berlin.

G = Gewerkverein, Berlin.

GB = Gemeentebelangen, Amsterdam.

GEc = Giornale degli Economisti, Roma.

GemW = Gemeinwohl, Elberfeld.

Gen = Genossenschaft, Wien.

Ges = Gesundheit, Leipzig.

Gew = Gewerkschaft, Berlin.

GewAD = Gewerbe-Archiv für das Deutsche
Reich, Berlin.

GewR = Gewerberichter, Wien.

GewSt = Gewerkschaftsstimme, München.

GG = Gastwirtsgehilfe, Berlin.

GKG = Gewerbe- und Kaufmannsgericht, Berlin
und Frankfurt a. M.

Gl = Gleichheit, Stuttgart.

GLZ = Glaser-Zeitung, Karlsruhe.

GP = Graphische Presse, Berlin.

GR = Gesetz und Recht, Breslau.

Gr = Grundstein, Hamburg.

GrA = Grundstück-Archiv, Berlin.

GRr = Grande Revue, Paris.

GRS = Gewerkschaftliche Rundschau für die
Schweiz, Bern.

GrSt = Graphische Stimmen, Köln.

Grü = Grüllianer, Zürich.

GrW = Grafisch Weekblad, Amsterdam.

GrzB = Grenzboten, Leipzig.

Gsch = Gewerkschaft, Wien.

GSt = Gewerkschaftsstimme (christl.), Aschaffenburg.

GV = Genossenschaftliches Volksblatt, Basel.

Gw = Gegenwart, Berlin.

GW = Gemeentewerkman, Amsterdam.

GZ = Gastronomische Zeitschrift, Hannover.

H = Handelsstand, Hamburg.

HA = Heimarbeiterin, Berlin.

Ha = Hafenarbeiter, Hamburg.

HaTr = Handels- und Transportarbeiter, Wien.

HBM = Handelskammer zu Berlin, Mitteilungen,
Berlin.

HIC = Hygiène contemporaine, Sofia.

HDM = Mitteilungen des Deutschen Handels-
tages, Berlin.

HFM = Handelskammer zu Frankfurt, Mitteilungen der, Frankfurt.
HG = Handel und Gewerbe, Berlin.
HGZ = Handlungsgehilfenzeitung, Berlin.
HI = Handel und Industrie, München.
Hi = Hilfe, Berlin.
HibbJ = The Hibbert Journal, London.
HID = Híteljogi Döntvénytar, Budapest.
Hm = Handschuhmacher, Berlin.
HM = Handelsmuseum Wien.
HO = Hygiène ouvrière.
Ho = Hoteldiener.
HoA = Holzarbeiter, Köln.
HoW = Holzarbeiter, Wien.
HS = Huszadik Század, Budapest.
HT = Helvetische Typographia, Basel.
HTTr = Handel und Transport, Zürich.
Hu = Hutarbeiter, Wien.
HZ = Holzarbeiterzeitung, Berlin.
HZS = Holzarbeiterzeitung, Schweizerische, Zürich.

I = International, London.
Ia = Industria, London.
IaV = Invaliditäts- und Altersversicherung im Deutschen Reiche, Mainz.
IG = Internationales Genossenschafts-Bulletin, Zürich.
IM = Italia moderna, Roma.
IMR = Internationale Metallarbeiter-Rundschau, Stuttgart.
Ind = Industrie, Wien.
IndG = New South Wales Industrial Gazette, Sydney.
InstSoc = Institut de Sociologie (Solvay), Bruxelles.
IR = Independent Review.
ITF = Internationale Transportarbeiter-Federation, Berlin.
IG = Italica Gens, Torino.
IWS = Internationale Wochenschrift.

J = Jugendfürsorge, Berlin.
JA = Jugendlicher Arbeiter, Wien.
JBA = Jahrbuch der Angestelltenbewegung, Berlin.
JBAGr = The Journal of the Board of Agriculture.
JBH = Jahrbücher für Berg- und Hüttenwesen.
JC = Journal des Correspondents.
JCC = Journal des Chambres de commerce et d'industrie, Paris.
JE = Journal des Economistes, Paris.
Jfr = Jouet français, Paris.
JK = Jogtudományi Közlöny, Budapest.
JLNZ = Journal of the Department of Labour, New Zealand, Wellington.
JNST = Jahrbücher für Nationalökonomie und Statistik, Jena.
Jog = Jogállam, Budapest.
JPE = Journal of Political Economy, Chicago.
JSA = Journal of the Society of Arts, London.
JSLC = Journal of the Society of Comparative Legislation, London.
JSSP = Journal de la Société de Statistique de Paris, Paris.
JSTS = Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, London.

K = Kampf, Wien.
Kbl = Korrespondenzblatt d. Verbandes der Tapezierer und verwandter Berufsarten, Berlin.
Kf = Kultur der Familie, Berlin.
KfR = Kaufmännische Rundschau, Berlin.
KoLM = Koloniale Monatsblätter.
KoLR = Koloniale Rundschau.
Kor = Korrespondent für Deutschlands Buchdrucker und Schriftgiesser, Leipzig.
Korr = Apologetische Korrespondenz des Volksvereins für die Katholiken Deutschlands, München-Gladbach.

KP = Kommunale Praxis, Dresden.
KPfl = Krankenpfleger, Berlin.
KPB = Kommunal-politische Blätter.
Kr = Kürschner, Berlin.
KR = Konsumgenossenschaftliche Rundschau.
KrZ = Krankenkassenzeitung, Schweizerische, Zürich.
KS = Közgazdasági Szemle, Budapest.
KSA = Keram- und Steinarbeiter-Zeitung, Köln.
KSW = Katholisch Sociaal Weekblad.
Ku = Kupferschmied.
Kult = Kulturfragen, München.
KüR = Kürschner-Rundschau, Wien.
KV = Konsumverein, Wien.
KvA = Kamer van Arbeid.

L = Lavoro, Milano.
LA = Lederarbeiter, Berlin.
LB = Landwirtschaftliche Blätter für Bodenkredit, Landeskultur, innere Kolonisation und Versicherungswesen.
LBC = Labour Bulletin of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, Melbourne.
LdA = Landarbeiter, Berlin.
LG = Board of Trade Labour Gazette, London.
LHZ = Lagerhalter-Zeitung, Leipzig.
LIT = Bollettino della Lega industriale di Torino, Torino.
LL = Labour Leader, London.
LMass = Labor Bulletin of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Boston.
LZ = Lederarbeiter-Zeitung, Berlin.

M = Mutualidad, Madrid.
Mag = Maganjogi Döntvénytar, Budapest.
MAS = Medicina delle assicurazioni sociali.
Mas = Masius' Rundschau, Blätter für Versicherungs-Wissenschaft, Leipzig.
MAV = Monatsblätter für Arbeiterversicherung, Berlin.
Mb = Metaalbewerker, Amsterdam.
MCBS = Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 'sGravenhage.
MCh = Monatsschrift für christliche Sozialreform, Basel.
ME = Monde économique, Paris.
Med = Meddelelseblad, Kristiania.
Medd = Sociala Meddelanden, Stockholm.
MeddNA = Meddelelser fra norsk Arbejdsgiverforening.
MeS = Medicina social, Barcelona.
MF = Mitteilungen des k. k. Finanzministeriums, Wien.
MfS = Maanedsskrift for Sundhedspleje.
MGB = Mitteilungen für die Gehilfenschaft des Buch-, Kunst- und Musikalienhandels, Wien.
MGM = Mitteilungen des Gewerbehygienischen Museums, Wien.
MGSz = Magyar Gazdák Szemléje.
MH = Mitteilungen der Grossherzogl. Hessischen Zentralstelle für die Landesstatistik, Darmstadt.
MIG = Mitteilungen des Institutes für Gewerbehygiene, Frankfurt.
MIL = Medici e Ispettorato del Lavoro, Cusana.
MIM = Moniteur des intérêts matériels, Bruxelles.
Min = Ministerialblatt der preussischen Handels- und Gewerbeverwaltung, Berlin.
Miw = Mijnerwerker, Heerlen.
MJ = Municipal Journal, London.
Mom = Momento economico, Milano.
MoR = Moniteur Commercial Roumain, Bucarest.
MouvEc = Mouvement économique, Bucarest.
MouvSoc = Mouvement social.
MRev = Monthly Review.
MRVK = Mitteilungen des Rheinischen Vereins für Kleinwohnungswesen, Düsseldorf.

MSAM = Mitteilungen des Statistischen Amtes München.
 MS(Ann) = Musée Social (Annales), Paris.
 MSO = Moniteur des syndicats ouvriers, Paris.
 MSoc = Mouvement social, Paris.
 MSS = Maanedskrift for Socialstatistik.
 MTS = Magyar Társadalomtudományi Szemle.
 Mun = Munkásügyi Szemle, Budapest.
 MW = Maurer, Wien.
 MZ = Mühlenarbeiter-Zeitung, Altenburg.
 MZPL = Mitteilungen der Zentralstelle der Preussischen Landwirtschaftskammern, Berlin.
 MZW = Mitteilungen der Zentralstelle für Wohnungsreform in Österreich, Wien.
 N = Nation, New York.
 NA = Nuova Antologia, Roma.
 NAR = North American Review, New York.
 NB = Neue Bahnen, Leipzig.
 NC = Nineteenth Century and after, London.
 NCFR = National Civic Federation Review, New York.
 NFr = Neues Frauenleben.
 NL = Neues Leben, Wien.
 Not = Notenstecher, Leipzig.
 NR = National Review.
 NRC = Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant, Rotterdam.
 NSt = The New Statesman, London.
 NS(S) = The New Statesman, Blue Book Supplement, London.
 NT = Nationaløkonomisk Tidsskrift, Kjøbenhavn.
 NTA = Nieuwe Tijd, Amsterdam.
 NTB = Nő és Társadalom, Budapest.
 NTF = Nordisk Tidsskrift for Fængselsvæsen.
 NY = New York Department of Labor Bulletin, Albany.
 NZ = Neue Zeit, Stuttgart.
 NZZ = Neue Zürcher Zeitung, Zürich.
 O = Outlook, London.
 OeEZ = Oesterreich. Eisenbahnbeamten-Zeitung, Wien.
 OeGAZ = Oesterreichische gewerbliche Arbeiterzeitung, Wien.
 OeInd = Bund Oesterreich. Industrieller, Wien.
 OeM = Oesterreichischer Metallarbeiter, Wien.
 OeMH = Oesterr. Maschinist und Heizer, Wien.
 OeO = Oesterreichischer Oekonomist, Wien.
 OeR = Oesterreichische Rundschau, Wien.
 OeSa = Oesterreichisches Sanitätswesen, Wien.
 OeUE = Oesterreichisch-ungarisches Eisenbahnblatt, Wien.
 OeUZ = Oesterreichisch-ungarischer Zündwarenfabrikant, Hofowitz (Böhmen).
 OeV = Oesterreich. Verwaltungsarchiv, Wien und Leipzig.
 OeVZ = Oesterreichische Versicherungszeitung, Wien.
 OeZOPV = Oesterreich. Zeitschrift für öffentliche und private Versicherung, Wien.
 OM = Ouvrier mineur.
 ON = Obzor národohospodářsky, Praha.
 Or = Organisator, Hamburg.
 OSC = Odoborové sdružení českoslovanské, Praha.
 Os = Oświęcim, Posen.
 OV = Ouvrier en voiture, Paris.
 P = Proletarier, Hannover.
 Pa = Papeterie.
 PB = Patrie belge, Bruxelles.
 PBZ = Privat-Beamten-Zeitung, Magdeburg.
 PCSI = Progress civic, social, industrial, London.
 PG = People, Genève.
 PhH = Photographischer Hilfsarbeiter, Berlin.
 Phy = Physiokrat, Berlin.
 J = Preussische Jahrbücher, Berlin.
 m = Patrimonium, Amsterdam.
 O = Parlement et Opinion, Paris.
 oK = Politik och Kultur, Helsingfors.
 os = Posamenten, Liestal.

Pr = Přehled, Praha.
 PRev = Pokroková Revue.
 Pri = Il Prisma, Torino.
 PS = Paix sociale.
 PSQ = Political Science Quarterly, Boston.
 PVB = Preussisches Verwaltungsblatt, Berlin.
 PW = Professionalnij Wjestnik, Petersburg.
 Px = Paix par le droit, Paris-Nîmes.
 QJ = Quarterly Journal of Economics, Boston.
 QP = Questions pratiques de législation ouvrière et d'économie sociale, Paris.
 QPA = Quarterly Publications of the American statistical Association.
 QR = Quarterly Review, London.
 R = Regulator, Berlin.
 RA = Reichsarbeitsblatt, Berlin.
 Ram = Ramazzini, Firenze.
 RAP = Revue de l'action populaire, Paris-Reims.
 RassM = Rassegna mineraria, Torino.
 RAT = Revue des accidents du travail.
 RBl = Revue bleue, Paris.
 RBP = Rivista della Beneficenza pubblica.
 RCol = Rivista coloniale, Roma.
 RCP = Rivista dei comuni e delle provincie, Firenze.
 RDC = Rivista di diritto commerciale, industriale e marittimo, Milano.
 RDIP = Revue du droit international privé.
 RE = Revue d'économie politique, Paris.
 Re = Recht, Wien.
 RefAV = Reformblatt für Arbeiterversicherung, Frankfurt a. M.
 RefEcon = Réforme économique, Paris.
 RefSoc = Réforme sociale, Paris.
 Rép = Répertoire du Journal officiel, Paris.
 RevBord = Revue économique de Bordeaux, Bordeaux.
 RevC = Revista católica de las cuestiones sociales, Madrid.
 RevEcC = Revue économique canadienne, Paris.
 RevEclnt = Revue économique internationale, Paris.
 RevGen = Revue générale, Bruxelles.
 RevInt = Revue internationale de sociologie, Paris.
 RevM = Revue des deux mondes, Paris.
 RevP = Revue de Paris.
 RevPM = Revue de la prévoyance et de la mutualité, Paris.
 RevSHA = Revista social hispano-americana.
 RevStat = Revue de statistique, Paris.
 RevTr = Revue du travail, Bruxelles.
 RG = Railroad Gazette, New York.
 RIC = Revue internationale du chômage, Paris.
 RifSoc = Riforma sociale, Torino-Roma.
 RIL = Rivista di diritto e giurisprudenza, patologia sociale e medicina forense sugli infortuni del lavoro e sulle disgrazie accidentali, Roma.
 RISS = Rivista internazionale di scienze sociali e discipline ausiliari, Roma.
 Rit = Rivista d'Italia, Roma.
 RLM = Revue de législation des mines et statistique des houillères en France et en Belgique, Lille et Bruxelles.
 RM = Revue maritime, Paris.
 RN = Rassegna nazionale, Firenze.
 RP = Rivista popolare di politica, lettere e scienze sociali, Roma.
 RPP = Revue politique et parlementaire, Paris.
 RPRO = Revue pratique des retraites ouvrières, Paris.
 RR = Revue (ancienne Revue des Revues), Paris.
 RS = Revue scientifique.
 RSAT = Revue suisse des accidents du travail, Genève.
 RSC = Revue socialiste catholique, Louvain.
 RSoc = Revue socialiste, Paris.

RSR = Rivista social, Rio de Janeiro.
RSynd = Revue syndicaliste, Paris.
RT = The Round Table.
Rt = Réveil des tisseurs, St-Etienne.
RTL = Rivista tecnico-legale, Palermo.
RUM = Revue universelle des mines.
RW = Recht und Wirtschaft.

S = Spettatore, Roma.
SA = Suomen Ammattijärjestö, Helsinki.
SatR = Saturday Review, London.
SAT = Schweizerische Arbeitgeber-Zeitung = Journal des Associations patronales, Zürich.
SB = Staats-Bürger, Leipzig und Berlin.
SBHI = Schweizerische Blätter für Handel und Industrie (Bulletin commercial et industriel suisse), Genf.
Sch = Schuhmacherfachblatt, Gotha.
Schi = Schifffahrt, Berlin.
Schil = Schilder, Amsterdam.
SchmJB = Jahrbuch für Gesetzgebung, Verwaltung und Volkswirtschaft im Deutschen Reiche, Leipzig (Schmoller).
SchmZ = Schmiede-Zeitung, Hamburg.
SchwEis = Schwäbische Eisenbahner, Stuttgart.
SchZ = Schiffs-Zimmerer, Hamburg.
SchZ = Science sociale, Paris.
SD = Social Democrat, London.
SDEZ = Süddeutsche Eisenbahnzeitung.
SE = Szakszervezeti Ertesitö, Budapest.
SEZ = Schweiz. Eisenbahn-Zeitung, Burgdorf.
SF = Sozialer Fortschritt, Leipzig.
SGF = Soziale Gesetzgebung und die Frauen, Breslau.
SGZ = Schweizerische Gewerbezeitung, Bern.
SH = Schweizerisches Handelsamtsblatt, Bern.
SHM = Soziale Hygiene und Medizin, Berlin.
SJDS = Statistische Jahrbücher deutscher Städte, Breslau.
Sig = Sigarenmaker, Amsterdam.
Sind = Sächsische Industrie.
SK = Soziale Kultur, M.-Gladbach.
SKC = Schweiz. kaufmännisches Centralblatt, Zürich.
SKR = Samfundets Krav, Kjöbenhavn.
SKV = Schweizer Konsumverein, Basel.
SM = Sozialistische Monatshefte, Berlin.
SMH = Soziale Medizin und Hygiene, Hamburg.
SocF = Social Forsorg, Kopenhagen.
Sol = Solidarität, Berlin.
SolH = Solidarité horlogère, Chauxdefonds.
SolZ = Solothurner Zeitung, Solothurn.
SozK = Sozialpolitische Korrespondenz des Volksvereins für das katholische Deutschland, M.-Gladbach.
SozR = Soziale Revue, Essen.
SP = Soziale Praxis, Berlin.
Spar = Sparkasse, Hannover.
SR = Soziale Rundschau, Wien.
SRV = Soziale Rundschau (Wochenbeilage zum »Vaterland«), Wien.
St = Steinarbeiter, Leipzig.
ST = Sozial-Technik, Berlin.
StA = Steinarbeiter, Zürich.
StatMGB = Statistische Mitteilungen über das Grossherzogtum Baden, Karlsruhe.
StaW = Steinarbeiter, Wien.
StB = Strassenbahner, Berlin (Beilage des Courier).
StE = Stahl und Eisen, Düsseldorf.
StI = Stickerei-Industrie, Buchs-Werdenberg.
STJBuk = Statistisches Jahrbuch d. Bukowina.
STJBE = Statistisches Jahrbuch für Elsass-Lothringen.
STid = Social Tidskrift, Stockholm.
SK = Statistische Korrespondenz, Berlin.
SM = Statistische Monatsschrift, Brunn.
SMit = Statistische Mitteilungen, Brunn.
StMW = Statistische Monatsschrift der Stadt Wiesbaden.
StT = Statsökonomisk Tidskrift.
Stu = Stukadoor, Schoten b/Haarlem.

StVB = Statistische Vierteljahrs-Berichte des Kantons Basel-Stadt, Basel.
StW = Sanitätswarte, Berlin.
SoE = Svensk Export.
SW = Social Weekblad.
SWS = Schweizerische Blätter für Wirtschafts- und Sozialpolitik, Bern.
Sz = Schneiderzeitung, Cöln.
SZ = Sattler- und Portefeuille-Zeitung, Berlin.
SZG = Schweiz. Zeitschrift für Gemeinnützigkeit, Zürich.
SzS = Szocialpolitikai Szemle, Budapest.

T = Times (*ES* = Engineering Supplement; *LS* = Literary Supplement), London.
TA = Tidskrift for Arbejderforsikring, Kjöbenhavn.
Tab = Tabakarbeiter, Leipzig.
TabZ = Deutsche Tabakarbeiter-Zeitung, Düsseldorf.
TAW = Tonarbeiter, Wien.
TB = Textilarbeiter, Bern.
Te = Temps, Paris.
Tel = Telegraph, Bochum.
TeN = Temps nouveaux, Paris.
Tex = Textilarbeiter, Berlin.
TexW = Textilarbeiter, Wien.
TexZ = Deutsche Textilarbeiterzeitung, Spremberg.
TF = Tidskrift for Forsorgelsesvaesen.
Tg = Tag, Berlin.
ThA = Thünen-Archiv, Organ für exakte Wirtschaftsforschung, Jena.
TI = Tidskrift for Industria.
TIZ = Tonindustrie-Zeitung, Berlin.
Tj = Tijdschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 'sGravenhage.
TME = Társadalmi Muzium Ertesitöje, Budapest.
TMN = Tijdschrift der Maatschappij van Nijverheid.
TN = Travail national, Paris.
TOe = Der Textilarbeiter in Oesterreich, Wien.
Tö = Töpfer, Berlin.
TR = Technische Rundschau, Berlin.
TrA = Transport-Arbeider, Amsterdam.
TrB = Transportbode.
TrCh = Travail chrétien.
TSH = Tijdschrift voor sociale Hygiene.
TU = Trait de l'union, Liège.
TuW = Technik und Wirtschaft.
TW = Technisch Weekblad.
TrZ = Deutsche Textilarbeiter-Zeitung, Spremberg.
Typ = Typograph, Berlin.
TZ = Textilarbeiter-Zeitung, Düsseldorf.

U = Umschau, Frankfurt a. M.
Uit = Uitkijk, Rotterdam.
Um = Umanitaria, Milano.
UMM = Union des industries métallurgiques et minières, Paris.
Un = União, Rio de Janeiro.
UP = Union postale, Berne.

V = Vorwärts, Berlin.
VAN = Vereinsanzeiger, Hamburg.
VB = Versicherungsbote, Oldenburg.
Vbl = Volkswirtschaftliche Blätter, Berlin.
VBF = Verbandsblatt (Brauerei und Fassbinder), Wien.
VBM = Verbands-Zeitung der Brauerei- und Mühlenarbeiter, Berlin.
Ver = Die Vereinigung, Köln.
Verb = Verbandsblätter. Organ des Verbandes deutscher Handlungsgehilfen und seiner Kassen zu Leipzig.
Verw = Verwaltung und Statistik.
VI = Vita industriale, Terni.
VIN = Vie internationale, Bruxelles.
VMU = Volkswirtschaftliche Mitteilungen aus Ungarn, Budapest.

VO = Vie ouvrière.
 VP = Voix du peuple, Paris.
 VRV = Vierteljahrsschau über das Versicherungswesen, Berlin.
 VrW = Vrede en Welvaart.
 VSt = Vierteljahrsshefte z. Statistik d. Deutschen Reiches, Berlin.
 VSW = Vierteljahrsschrift für Sozial- und Wirtschaftsgeschichte.
 VT = Vragen des tijds, Haarlem.
 Vv = Volksverein, München-Gladbach.
 VW = Volkswirtschaftl. Wochenschrift, Wien.
 Vz = Voz do Povo, Rio de Janeiro.
 WA = Wiener Arbeiterzeitung.
 Warch = Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv.
 WAZ = Westdeutsche Arbeiterzeitung, M.-Gladbach.
 WE = Weckruf der Eisenbahner, Berlin.
 WeltW = Weltverkehr- und Weltwirtschaft.
 Wer = Christelijke Werkman, Enschede.
 WG = Weckruf der Gemeindearbeiter, Wien.
 WI = Werkmeister- und Industriebeamtenzeitung, Reichenberg.
 WIN = Women's Industrial News, London.
 WLL = World's Labour Laws, London.
 WNG = Wochenschrift des niederösterreich. Gewerbevereins.
 WRev = Westminster Review, London.
 WTU = Women's Trade Union Review, London.
 WW = World's Work, New York.
 WZ = Werkmeisterzeitung, Düsseldorf.
 YR = Yale Review, New Haven.
 Z = Zimmerer, Hamburg.
 ZA = Zeitschrift für Armenwesen, Berlin.
 ZB = Zeitschrift für Bergrecht, Berlin.
 ZbIGH = Zentralblatt für Gewerbehygiene, Frankfurt.
 ZbIR = Zentralblatt für Reichsversicherung, Frankfurt a. M.
 ZBSIB = Zeitschrift des Kgl. Bayrischen Statistischen Bureaus, München.

ZCGD = Zentralblatt der christlichen Gewerkschaften Deutschlands, Köln.
 ZEA = Zentralorgan deutscher Eisenbahn-Werkstättenarbeiter, Elberfeld.
 ZGH = Zeitschrift für Gewerbehygiene, Unfallverhütung und Arbeiterwohlfehlseinrichtungen, Wien.
 ZGU = Zeitschrift für gewerblichen Unterricht, Leipzig.
 Zi = Zimmerer, Wien.
 ZiB = Zimmerer, Basel.
 ZIE = Zeitschrift für den Internationalen Eisenbahntransport, Bern.
 ZKJ = Zeitschrift für Kinderschutz und Jugendfürsorge, Wien.
 ZOH = Zentralorgan des Verbandes der Hausangestellten Deutschlands, Berlin.
 ZP = Zeitschrift für Politik, Berlin.
 ZPrStL = Zeitschrift des Kgl. Preuss. Statistischen Landesamtes, Berlin.
 ZR = Zeitråd, Wien.
 ZS = Zeitschrift für Sozialwissenschaft, Berlin.
 ZSM = Zeitschrift für soziale Medizin, Leipzig.
 ZSS = Zeitschrift für Schweiz. Statistik (= Journal de Statistique Suisse).
 ZSSL = Zeitschrift des Kgl. Sächsischen Statistischen Landesamtes, Dresden.
 ZSt = Zeitschrift für die gesamte Staatswissenschaft, Tübingen.
 Zu = Zukunft, Berlin.
 ZVDI = Zeitschrift des Vereins Deutscher Ingenieure, Berlin.
 ZVers = Zeitschrift für die gesamte Versicherungswissenschaft, Berlin.
 ZVSV = Zeitschrift für Volkswirtschaft, Sozialpolitik und Verwaltung, Wien, Leipzig.
 ZW = Zeitschrift für Wohnungswesen, Berlin.
 ZWB = Zeitschrift f. Wohnungswesen in Bayern, München.
 ZWH = Zeitschrift für weibliche Handlungsgehilfen, Berlin.
 ZX = Zeitschrift für Xylographen, Berlin.

I. Arbeiterschutzgesetzgebung. — Législation protectrice du travail. — Labour Legislation.

A. International.

1. Der internationale Arbeiterschutz in den letzten 12 Jahren. *Am* 1913. XL. 37.
2. Die Arbeiterschutzgesetzgebung des europäischen Auslandes im Jahre 1912. *AS* 1913. XXIV. 13.
3. Le travail législatif dans les parlements étrangers. *RevTr* 1913. XVIII. 14, 18, 21.
4. Lo sviluppo della legislazione sociale in Europa nel 1912. *CFL* 1913. VII. 287.

B. National.

a) Allgemein. — En général. — General.

5. Labor Legislation for the past Year, reported by State Federations. *AF* 1913. XX. 9.
6. Die Arbeitsetzgebung der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika im Jahre 1912. *CGD* 1913. XXIII. 37.
7. Legislación obrera. Tres nuevos proyectos. *BArg* 1913. XXVII. Agosto.
8. Wunschheim, O. von. Die den Arbeiterschutz in Oesterreich betreffenden wichtigeren amtlichen Verfügungen des Jahres 1912. *ZGHF* 1913. I. 11.
9. Neue Arbeiterschutzvorschriften in Oesterreich. *CGD* 1913. XXIII. 32.
10. Le travail législatif en Belgique. *RevTr* 1913. XVIII. 14, 18, 21.
11. Ein neues Fabrikgesetz in Dänemark. *CGD* 1913. XXIII. 49.
12. Das neue dänische Arbeitsetzgesetz. *SP* 1913/1914. XXIII. 8.
13. Labour Legislation and the Government. *NSt* 1913. I. 13.

14. Industrial Legislation. *T* 1913. 27 December.
15. Dominion Legislation affecting Labour 1913 = Législation du Dominion affectant le travail 1913. *DC* 1913. XIV. 5.
16. Provincial Legislation affecting Labour = Législation provinciale affectant le travail. *DC* 1913. XIV. 4.
17. Alberta, New Brunswick Legislation affecting Labour = Législation d'Alberta du Nouveau Brunswick affectant le travail. *DC* 1913. XIV. 6.
18. Ontario Legislation affecting Labour = Législation d'Ontario affectant le travail. *DC* 1913. XIV. 5.
19. Lindberg, J. K. Fabrikloven af 29. April 1913. *SocF* 1913. IX. 6.
20. Aus der Praxis des gesetzlichen Arbeiterschutzes in der Schweiz. *CGD* 1913. XXIII. 36.
21. Zoller, O. Der Entwicklungsgang des neuen schweizerischen Fabrikgesetzes. *SP* 1913/1914. XXIII. 12.
22. Zur Revision des Fabrikgesetzes. *BIHI* 1913. XX. 14.
23. Revision des Fabrikgesetzes im reaktionären Sinne. *GRS* 1913. V. 7.
24. Die Fortführung der Arbeiterschutzgesetzgebung in der Schweiz. *CGD* 1913. XXIII. 50.
25. La loi sur les fabriques au Conseil National. *BIHI* 1913. XX. 21.
26. La révision de la loi sur les fabriques. *BIHI* 1913. XX. 13.
27. Lorenz, J. Gewerbegesetz und gesetzlicher Arbeiterschutz. *GRS* 1913. V. 7.
28. — Thesen betreffend die Gewerkschaften und die eidgenössische Gewerbegesetzgebung. *GRS* 1913. V. 8.
29. Cremer, E. Schweizerisches Gewerbegesetz und Berufsorganisation. *SGZ* 1913. XXX. 40, 41, 42.
30. Scheidegger, J. Bedürfen wir ein Gewerbegesetz? *SGZ* 1913. XXX. 32—37.
31. Zur Diskussion über das Gewerbegesetz. *SGZ* 1913. XXX. 38—40, 43.
32. Die Vorschläge des Gewerbeverbandes der Stadt Zürich zu einem Bundesgesetz betreffend die Arbeit in den Gewerben. *SGZ* 1913. XXX. 36, 37.
33. La protezione legale del lavoro in Svizzera. I.: Sul lavoro delle fabbriche. II.: Il nuovo disegno di legge sul lavoro nelle fabbriche. III.: Gli impiegati e gli operai delle imprese di trasporto etc. *Cr s* 1913. XXIII. 15—18, 20—21.

b) Beruflich. — Par professions. — Particular Trades.

34. Der Arbeiterschutz in den Grosseisenwerken. *CGD* 1913. XXIII. 50.
35. Syrup, F. Die österreichische Grosseisenindustrie und ihre Arbeiterschutzgesetzgebung. *ThA* 1913. V.
36. Krantz. Der gewerbliche Arbeiterschutz in der chemischen Industrie. *ZGHF* 1913. I. 9—12.
37. Die Bäckereiverordnung vor dem Plenum des Reichstages. *DBKZ* 1913. XIX. 49.
38. Arbeiterschutz im Friseurgewerbe. *CGD* 1913. XXIII. 44.

2. Arbeiter- und Arbeitskammern. — Conseils du travail. — Labour Councils.

3. Arbeiter- und Arbeiterschutzkongresse. — Congrès ouvriers et de protection ouvrière. — Labour Congresses.

A. International.

a) Allgemein. — En général. — General.

39. Die zweite Internationale Arbeiterschutzkonferenz der Industriestaaten Europas. *SP* 1912 1913. XXII. 52. 1913/1914. XXIII. 1. *ZGH* 1913. XX. 17, 18. *CGD* 1913. XXII. 41. *AS* 1913. XXIV. 20.
40. Die Internationale Berner Konferenz über den Jugendschutz und die österreichischen Industriellen. *SP* 1913/1914. XXIII. 3.
41. Die Rolle Oesterreichs auf der internationalen Arbeiterschutzkonferenz in Bern. *OeM* 1913. XXIII. 41.
42. Fagnot, F. La conférence internationale de législation ouvrière. *PO* 1913. III. 21.

43. — Les résolutions de la conférence internationale de législation ouvrière. *AO* 1913. XX. 577. *PO* 1913. III. 22.
44. La conférence internationale de Berne, 15—25 septembre 1913. *BOT* 1913. XX. 10. *AO* 1913. XX. 573.
45. Conferenza internazionale di Berna per la disciplina del lavoro delle donne e degli adolescenti. *BUL (NS)* 1913. 17.
46. Fürst, Th. Den internationella arbetarskyddslagstiftningen. Konferensen i Bern 1913. *Ask* 1913. 10—12.
47. Andra internationella arbetarskyddskonferensen i Bern. *Medd* 1913. IV. 10. *ATFin* 1913. VII. 6.
48. Mégevaud, G. Conférence internationale pour la protection ouvrière de Berne 1913. *BUHI* 1913. XX. 19.
49. Blondel, G. Note sur le congrès mondial des associations internationales. *LC* 1913. XLIII. 10—12.
50. III. internationaler Kongress für Gewerbekrankheiten im September 1913 in Wien. *AS* 1913. XXIV. 14. *ZGH* 1913. XX. 13—14.
51. III. Congresso internazionale per le malattie del lavoro. *BUL* 1913. 11.
52. Bayer. Zum II. Internationalen Kongresse für Rettungswesen und Unfallverhütung in Wien. *ZGH* 1913. XX. 21—22.
53. II. Internationaler Kongress für Rettungswesen und Unfallverhütung in Wien, 9. bis 13. September 1913. *ZGH* 1913. XX. 15—18. *OeM* 1913. XXIII. 39.
54. Der X. Internationale Wohnungskongress. *SP* 1913/1914. XXIII. 3. *MRVK* 1913. IX. 9.
55. El congrés internacional de l'habitació barata a Schéveningue. *BMS* 1913. IV. Octobre.
56. Erste Generalversammlung der Internationalen Vereinigung zur Bekämpfung der Arbeitslosigkeit vom 5.—9. September 1913 in Gent. *SP* 1912/1913. XXII. 51.
57. La primera assemblea internacional contra'l paro forçós. *BMS* 1913. IV. Octobre.
58. La 1re assemblée de l'association internationale pour la lutte contre le chômage. Gand 5 et 6 septembre 1913. *BMT* 1913. XX. 11. *BALC* 1913. III. 3, 4.
59. Congresso dell'associazione internazionale per la lotta contro la disoccupazione. *CFL* 1913. VII. 291. *BUL* 1913. 16.
60. Erste algemeene vergadering van de Internationale Vereeniging ter bestrijding der Werkloosheid. *MCBS* 1913. VIII. 10.
61. Arbetslöshetskongressen i Gent. *Medd* 1913. IV. 10.
62. Bloch, W. Der internationale Jugendschutzkongress in Brüssel 23.—26. Juli 1913. *C* 1913. XX. 22. *SP* 1912/1913. XXII. 49.
63. Lederer, M. Zum internationalen Jugendfürsorgekongress in Brüssel. *ZKI* 1913. V. 7—9.
64. VIII. Internationale Konferenz der Vertreter der gewerkschaftlichen Landeszentralen und Konferenz der internationalen Berufssekretäre am 16., 17. und 18. September 1913 in Zürich. *GRS* 1913. V. 9. *ku* 1913. XXVIII. 29. *CGD* 1913. XXIII. 40.
65. VIII. Conferencia internacional de centrales sindicales. *BRS* 1913. X. Diciembre.
66. Ottava conferenza internazionale dei sindacati. *CFL* 1913. VII. 287.
67. 8. internationale fagforeningskonferense i Zürich. *Medd* 1913. VIII. 10.
68. Die Kommissionssitzungen der Internationalen Vereinigung für gesetzlichen Arbeiterschutz in Basel. (Kinderarbeit und Bleifrage in der keramischen Industrie). *SP* 1912/1913. XXII. 51.
69. Conférence internationale des Ligues sociales d'Acheteurs à Anvers 26—28 septembre 1913. *Compte rendu*. *BSA* 1913. IX. 4. *BMT* 1913. XX. 12.

b) Beruflich. — Par professions. — Particular Trades.

70. XXIV. internationaler Bergarbeiterkongress. *BARb* 1913. XVI. 31—33.
71. Kummer, F. Zum internationalen Metallarbeiterkongress vom 6. August und folgende Tage in Berlin. *ku* 1913. XXVIII. 22, 25.
72. XXIV. Internationaler Metallarbeiterkongress. *CGD* 1913. XXIII. 34. *OeM* 1913. XXIII. 29—31, 33.
73. Internationaler Kongress der Diamantarbeiter. *CGD* 1913. XXIII. 47.
74. Ein internationaler Steinarbeiterkongress. *CGD* 1913. XXIII. 46. *Sten* 1913. XVII. 4.

75. Internationaler Holzarbeiterkongress in Wien 1914 (4sprachig). *BIntl* 1913. September-Oktober.
76. Internationale Konferenz der Buchbinderverbände. *CGD* 1913. XXIII. 32.
77. III. Internationale Konferenz der Zimmerer am 15. und 16. Dezember 1913 zu Hamburg. *Z* 1913. XXV. 52.
78. Der IX. internationale Baumwollkongress in Scheveningen. *Tex* 1913. XXV. 28.
79. VI. Internationale Schneiderkonferenz. *CGD* 1913. XXIII. 32.
80. VIII. Internationaler Transportarbeiterkongress, abgehalten zu London am 26. August 1913 und den folgenden Tagen. *Cr* 1913. XVII. 36, 37. *GRS* 1913. V. 9. *CGD* 1913. XXIII. 40.
81. Zur III. internationalen Konferenz der Arbeiter öffentlicher Betriebe in Zürich vom 23. bis 25. September 1913. *Gew* 1913. XVII. 33, 40, 41.

B. National.

a) Allgemein. — En général. — General.

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83. Der Aufruf zum III. deutschen Arbeiterkongress. *SP* 1913/1914. XXIII. 2.
84. Heyde, L. Der III. deutsche Arbeiterkongress. *SP* 1913/1914. XXIII. 9, 11, 12. *CGD* 1913. XXIII. 51. *HoA* 1913. XIV. 49—51. *BK* 1913. XVIII. 50—52.
85. VI. Hauptversammlung der Gesellschaft für Soziale Reform. *SP* 1913/1914. XXIII. 3, 5, 6, 8—10. *G* 1913. XLV. 95—97. *C* 1913. XX. 24.
86. Der Kongress für Wohnungsaufsicht und Wohnungspflege vom 2.—4. Dezember 1913 zu Charlottenburg. *MRVK* 1913. IX. 12.
87. Konferenz der Arbeitnehmerbeisitzer der Gewerbe- und Kaufmannsgerichte. *CGD* 1913. XXIII. 40.
88. Verbandstag der deutschen Gewerbe- und Kaufmannsgerichte. *CGD* 1913. XXIII. 40. *GKG* 1913. XVIII. 11.
89. Der österreichische Gewerkschaftskongress. *CGD* 1913. XXIII. 42. *Gsch* 1913. XV. 40, 41. Beer, H. K 1913. VII. 1. *OeM* 1913. XXIII. 40, 42, 43.
90. Der zweite österreichische Kinderschuttkongress in Salzburg vom 4.—6. September 1913. Jorns, A. *SP* 1912/1913. XXII. 52. Lederer, M. *ZKI* 1913. V. 10, 11. Mataja, V. *ZKI* 1913. V. 8—9.
91. Die Kongresschrift des II. österreichischen Kinderschuttkongresses in Salzburg 1913. *ZKI* 1913. V. 7.
92. L'assemblée générale de la ligue française de l'anti-sweating-system et du progrès social le 5 juin 1913 à Paris. *AO* 1913. XX. 567.
93. Die französische Konferenz der Gewerkschaftskartelle und -verbände. *CGD* 1913. XXIII. 36.
94. Der ausserordentliche britische Gewerkschaftskongress. *CGD* 1913. XXIII. 51.
95. Der XLVI. britische Gewerkschaftskongress in Manchester 1.—6. September 1913. *SP* 1912/1913. XXII. 52. *CGD* 1913. XXIII. 36, 37.
96. Il 46° congresso delle Trade-Unions. *CFL* 1913. VII. 289.
97. Die XIV. Jahreskonferenz der britischen Föderation der Gewerkschaften. *CGD* 1913. XXIII. 35.
98. Die XLV. Jahreskonferenz der britischen Genossenschaften. *CGD* 1913. XXIII. 28.
99. Canadian Federation of Labour. Fifth annual Convention = Fédération canadienne du travail. Cinquième congrès annuel. *DC* 1913. XIV. 4—6.
100. Der XXIX. kanadische Gewerkschaftskongress. *CGD* 1913. XXIII. 49.
101. Norwegischer Gewerkschaftskongress. *CGD* 1913. XXIII. 31.
102. Kongress des Schweizerischen Gewerkschaftsbundes in Zürich 13., 14. und 15. September 1913. *GRS* 1913. V. 8, 9. *CGD* 1913. XXIII. 40.

b) Beruflich. — Par professions. — Particular Trades.

103. II. Deutsche Gartenbauwoche und Gärtnertag. *ADGZ* 1913. XXIII. 30. *DGZ* 1913. XI. 21, 22.
104. Die XIV. Generalversammlung der christlichen Bergarbeiter Deutschlands zu Aachen. *BK* 1913. XVIII. 29—31.

105. Sicherheitsmännerkonferenz für das Ruhrrevier. *BK* 1913. XVIII. 43.
106. Die Jahreskonferenz der britischen Bergarbeiter. *CGD* 1913. XXIII. 44.
107. XI. Generalversammlung des Centralverbandes der Glasarbeiter Deutschlands.
— Ausserordentliche Generalversammlung des Verbandes der Porzellanarbeiter.
— X. Generalversammlung des Centralverbandes der Töpfer und Berufsgenossen.
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109. Der II. französische Metallarbeiterkongress. *OeM* 1913. XXIII. 48.
110. Ausserordentliche Generalversammlung des Verbandes der Schiffszimmerer Deutschlands. *CGD* 1913. XXIII. 32.
111. XII. Verbandstag der Buchbinder. *CGD* 1913. XXIII. 27.
112. XVI. Verbandstag des Deutschen Tabakarbeiterverbandes. *CGD* 1913. XXIII. 33.
113. Die Berufskonferenz der Bäcker- und Konditorgehilfen der Schweiz am 21. September 1913 in Zürich. *DBKZ* 1913. XIX. 42.
114. V. Verbandstag des Verbandes der Blumenarbeiter. *CGD* 1913. XXIII. 38. *BIA* 1913. XII. 19.
115. II. Generalversammlung des Verbandes der Hut- und Filzwarenarbeiter und arbeiterinnen Deutschlands. *CGD* 1913. XXIII. 31.
116. I. ausserordentlicher Verbandstag des Deutschen Bauarbeiterverbandes. *Gr* 1913. XXVI. 41, 45, 49, 50. *CGD* 1913. XXIII. 52.
117. Der III. Deutsche Bauarbeiterschuttkongress. *CGD* 1913. XXIII. 34. *Z* 1913. XXV. 34. *Gr* 1913. XXVI. 34.
118. XI. Generalversammlung des Verbandes der Lithographen und Steindrucker. *CGD* 1913. XXIII. 37.
119. VIII. Generalversammlung für Deutschlands Buchdrucker und Schriftgiesser in Danzig 1913. *kor* 1913. LI. 74—76, 79—82, 84, 86—89.
120. Der V. Schriftgiesserkongress in Hamburg am 18. August und folgende Tage. *kor* 1913. LI. 94, 97—99.
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122. Verhandlungsbericht der XIII. ordentlichen Hauptversammlung der allgemeinen Vereinigung deutscher Buchhandlungsgehilfen in Berlin den 23. März 1913 und folgende Tage. *BW* 1913. XVI. 40—45, 47, 49—52.
123. Il congresso della federazione del libro. *CFL* 1913. VII. 292.
124. XXXIX. Deutscher Aertzetag. *MR* 1913. XXI. 15.
125. Ausserordentlicher deutscher Aertzetag, 26. Oktober 1913 in Berlin. *MR* 1913. XXI. 23.
126. III. Konferenz der Arbeiter öffentlicher Betriebe. *CGD* 1913. XXIII. 45.
127. Vor dem Inkrafttreten der Reichsversicherungsordnung. Der Krankenkassentag gegen die Aerzte. *MR* 1913. XXI. 19.

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a) Allgemein. — En général. — General.

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29. International Federation of Trade Unions (auch deutsch und französisch). *IMR* 1913. VII. 10.
30. Die internationalen Beziehungen der deutschen Arbeitgeber-, Angestellten- und Arbeiterverbände. *RA* 1913. XI. 12.
31. Heyde, L. Die Berufsvereine des Auslandes. *SP* 1913/1914. XXIII. 13.

b) Beruflich. — Par professions. — Particular Trades.

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B. National.

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137. Die Angestelltenorganisationen 1912. *JIB* 1913.
138. Die Gewerkschaftsorganisationen im Deutschen Reiche im Jahre 1912. *CGD* 1913. XXIII. 35. Statistische Beilage Nr. 6.
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140. Aufnahmebedingungen der amerikanischen Gewerkschaften (auch englisch und französisch). *IMR* 1913. VII. 7.
141. Die österreichischen Gewerkschaften. *SP* 1913/1914. XXIII. 5. *OeM* 1913. XXIII.
142. Le organizzazioni operaie in Austria nel 1912. *CFL* 1913. VII. 284.
143. A szakszervezeti mozgalmak tényei 1912. *TarM* 1913. V. 5.
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145. Rutten, P. C. Les responsabilités syndicales. *MSoc* 1913. XXXVIII. 6.
146. Les syndicats ouvriers en 1911 et 1912. *BMT* 1913. XX. 12.
147. Zamanski, J. Le projet de loi sur les syndicats. *MSoc* 1913. XXXVIII. 1.
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151. Trade Unionism in England. *AF* 1913. XX. 7, 8, 10.
152. La nuova legge sulle Trade-Unions. *CFL* 1913. VII. 284.
153. Labour Organization in Canada 1912 = L'organisation ouvrière au Canada en 1912. *DC* 1913. XIV. 1.
154. Le organizzazioni australiane dal 1891—1912. *CFL* 1913. VII. 287.
155. Die australischen Gewerkschaften von 1891—1912. *CGD* 1913. XXIII. 33.
156. Sassenbach, J. Eindrücke von der italienischen Arbeiterbewegung. *Gsch* 1913. XV. 35.
157. Den skandinaviske arbeiderbevaegelse. *Medd* 1913. VIII. 10.

b) Beruflich. — Par professions. — Particular Trades.

158. Agricultural Labourers and Trade Unionism. *NSt* 1913. II. 33.
159. L'activité du Boerenbond (Ligue des paysans en 1912). *BMIES* 1913. IV. 11.
160. Die nächsten Aufgaben des Gewerkvereins zur wirtschaftlichen Hebung der Bergarbeiter. *BK* 1913. XVIII. 29.
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162. Petschek, F. Formen der Bauarbeiterorganisation. *k* 1913. VII. 2.
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74. Arbeitslöhne und Arbeitszeiten. *SP* 1913/1914. XXIII. 2.
75. Die Lohnstatistik in Deutschland seit 1912. *RA* 1913. XI. 12.
76. Die Gliederung der deutschen Lohnarbeiterschaft. *RA* 1913. XI. 7. *G* 1913. XLV. 59, 60.
77. Lohnstatistik. *TIZ* 1913. XXXVII. 131.
78. Neues aus der Berufsstatistik. *Z* 1913. XXV. 27—32.
79. Die Lohnklassenstatistik der Leipziger Ortskrankenkasse. *RA* 1913. XI. 7, 10.
80. Lohnstatistik auf Grund der Ortskrankenkassen zu Düsseldorf, Karlsruhe, Lübeck, Plauen und Strassburg i. E. *RA* 1913. XI. 7, 10.
81. Statistische Beiträge zur Lage des Angestelltenstandes. *RA* 1913. XI. 7, 10.
82. Fehlinger, H. The Wage-Earning-Population of Germany. *AF* 1913. XX. 7.
83. The Cost of Living. (Part. I: Wage Standards. Part. II: Family Standards. Part. III: Public Services and Control. Part. IV: Concrete Measures for Reducing Cost of Living.) *AA* 1913. XLVIII. 137.
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86. Condiciones del trabajo en la Republica (Argentina). *BDT* 1913. 24 (Agosto).
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90. Cost of Living in the United Kingdom. *LG* 1913. XXI. 8.
91. Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour. *LG* 1913. XXI. 7—12.
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110. översikt av livsmedelspriser i Sverige under andra kvartalet 1913. *Medd* 1913 IV. 8.

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213. Livsmedelspriser i Sverige. Sammandrag för 1904—1913. *Medd* 1913. IV. 7—12.

b) Beruflich. — Par professions. — Particular Trades.

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218. Bergarbeiterlöhne in Preussen im 1. und 2. Vierteljahr 1913. *BArb* 1913. XVI. 27, 39.
219. Wirtschaftsrechnungen Saarbrücker Bergleute. Herbig. *SP* 1912/1913. XXII. 48. Albrecht, G. *C* 1913. XX. 17.
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221. Löhne und Arbeitszeiten in den Eisen- und Stahlwerken der nordamerikanischen Union. *SP* 1913/1914. XXIII. 6.
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224. State Coal Mines. *NSt* 1913. I. 15.
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228. Loon en arbeidsduur in de blikwarenfabrieken (gegevens der Kamers van arbeid) *MCBS* 1913. VIII. 12.
229. Reverdin, F. Les principales industries chimiques en Suisse pendant l'année 1912. *BIHI* 1913. XX. 22.
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4. Wohnungsgesetz und Städtetag. *WAZ* 1913. XV. 46, 49.
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